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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.09.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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December 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 69
Humidity „ 76 „ 64

December 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 44 „ 45

7821 日一廿月十 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917. 三拜禮一號五月二十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA CONQUERED.

ENEMY'S LAST COLONY SECURED BY ALLIES.

British Political Officers Being Appointed.

London, December 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Ndanda, German East Africa, states that 3,500 blacks belonging to Colonel Tafel's force have now surrendered. There are no German military or civil authorities now north of Rovuma. Our occupation is complete and political officers are being appointed in all districts. Our patrols have penetrated considerably south of Rovuma.

The German Remnant.

London, December 4.

An East African official message states:—General Van Deventer on the 1st instant reported that reconnaissances definitely show that German East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy. Thus the whole of the last of the German overseas possessions has passed into our hands and those of the Belgians. A small German remnant has taken refuge in Portuguese territory and measures are being taken to deal with them. The captures during November were 1,115 Germans and 3,382 native fighters. We have captured, or the enemy has destroyed, six guns, 73 machine-guns and several thousand rifles.

A Great Imperial Achievement.

Later.

General Van Deventer's report of the expulsion of General von Lettow's force is hailed as marking the disappearance of Germany's Colonial Empire. The conquest is tributed as a great Imperial achievement by two Boer Generals and British, Indian and South African troops. The German treatment of the natives is recalled and it is urged that the Teuton must never be allowed to rule Africa again.

Two Months' Captures.

London, December 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Ndanda says:—We have concluded two months of the most severe and most successful fighting in East Africa. The whole of what may be called the south-east quadrant of the country, of a size of 300 by 500 miles, has been cleared of the enemy. During October and November, we accounted for 59 whites and 269 Askaris killed, excluding the bodies which the enemy carried off. There were 1,343 whites and 3,975 Askaris taken prisoner. The Askaris do not include porters or armed levies. We captured 54 machine-guns, two 4-inch guns, nine field-guns and one Howitzer.

THE TEA SUPPLIES.

London, December 3.

There are 5,894,000 lbs. of Indian and Ceylon tea being offered at sales this week, which is equivalent to eight days' supply for the civilian population.

CHINESE POLITICS.

London, December 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the resignations of the Acting Premier, Wang Tah-sieh, and the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Finance, Education and Agriculture have been accepted. Wang Shin-chen, at present Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed Acting Premier.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Combing Out in the Collieries.

London, December 4.

It is announced that the combing out of all men who have entered the collieries since the start of war has begun.

Out-Manned?

London, December 4.

The newspapers point out that the strength of the German attack at Cambrai suggests that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was out-manned, and that this raises once more the question of man-power. The *Times* understands that a Government Committee with executive power will be established to overhaul the use made of man-power by the different Departments.

NATIONALISATION OF MEDICAL PROFESSION.

London, December 4.

The *Daily Express* states that Dr. Addison has accepted the post of Minister of Public Health. It hopes that a Bill will be passed before Christmas establishing a new Ministry which aims at nationalisation of the medical profession, involving free medical attendance for all, without the element of charity.

Later.

It is officially denied that Dr. Addison has been appointed Minister of Public Health, but it is admitted that he is assisting to establish a Health Ministry.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Italians Repel Attacks.

London, December 4.

An Italian official message states:—We repulsed attacks south of Daone Valley in the Giudicarie region. Enemy artillery is active between Mounts Sisemol and Castel Gomberto. We carried out a powerful concentration of fire on enemy masses in Gallio Wood and north of Mount Tondarecar.

THE SITUATION NEAR ADEN.

London, December 4.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that we were holding an arc of about eleven miles from Aden. As far as was known, the Turks in the vicinity had no direct communication with Turkey and had not received supplies or reinforcements.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND THE VOTE.

London, December 4.

In the House of Commons, during a discussion on the Electoral Reform Bill, Sir George Cave intimated that the Government proposed to limit the disfranchisement of conscientious objectors to the period of the war and seven years thereafter. Objectors rendering valuable war services would be exempted from this disqualification.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

An Ambitious German Offensive.

London, December 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that captured German objective maps show that the scheme of the offensive was most ambitious. For example, certain troops had set them as the first day's objective a line which would have carried their left flank two miles to where our front line rested prior to the great drive on November 19. These same troops' actual gain is most slight. As far as definite news is available, we are still standing firm at La Vacquerie, which can be described as the centre of the German attack, and the enemy has nowhere progressed.

A Lull in the Fight.

London, December 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the artillery was active last night in the neighbourhood of Bourlon and Moeuvres. There has been no further infantry action.

Aviators' Work.

London, December 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Low flying machines on Sunday bombed and fired with machine-guns on villages occupied by German reserves northward of Bourlon, also on the enemy's active batteries. On the Ypres battle front there were a few flights. One German machine was brought down and five of our machines are missing.

Great Artillery Activity.

London, December 4.

A French communique states:—There is great artillery activity in the sectors north of the Chemin des Dames. There are intermittent artillery actions on the right bank of the Meuse. The enemy, after a violent bombardment in Woevre, attacked positions north of Flirey. Our fire drove him back, inflicting heavy losses.

A French communique states:—There is great mutual artillery firing in Champagne, especially in the regions of Tahure and Maisons de Champagne.

Germans Report Violent Fighting.

London, December 4.

A German wireless official message states:—We threw back the English in many waves north of Gheluvelt. There is violent fighting between Marcoing and the Peronne-Cambrai Road, where we captured a section of the trenches. We stormed La Vacquerie and repulsed counter-attacks, taking five hundred prisoners.

Graphic Description of German Attack.

London, December 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The result of yesterday's great German effort at La Vacquerie has been left to him, and our line has been slightly bent back on a mile front. West and south-west of Masnieres we have withdrawn slightly, while it is understood that our line at Marcoing now does not include the whole of the copse of that name. This is practically the sum total of the German recovery of territory effected at a truly appalling price. His effort was admittedly undertaken to recover the lost fifteen miles of the Hindenburg Line and to free Cambrai from the present threat. The situation at Bourlon Wood, which dominates Cambrai, is unchanged.

The Germans made prodigious preparations for yesterday's efforts, bringing many train-loads of troops from the Eastern Front. The weather throughout was perfect, enabling our gunners and riflemen to make the best possible markmanship. It may be computed that no fewer than twelve Divisions were thrown into the attack, coming on in endless waves across the rolling country. Our advantageously-posted field batteries caught the Germans at short ranges with devastating effects. Yet at one time sheer weight of numbers carried them through our line south of Marcoing. A spendidly spirited counter-attack sent them reeling back.

Again and again we either beat back the Germans after awaiting the clash in our own lines, or advanced to meet them in a hand-to-hand conflict. Our airmen did their work magnificently. They spotted a large concentration of German guns and directly contributed to the destruction of many of them. Whether the Germans will renew their most colossal and costly attempt remains to be seen. Personally I do not believe the rumour that they have massed cavalry ready to break through. We still retain high country north of La Vacquerie, which considerably minimises any tactical advantage of the German re-occupation of the ruins and village. Very methodical activity prevails at the rear of our battle-front, where the exceptional dryness of the roads is facilitating transport and other operations. I think it can be safely said that we are quite ready to deal with any further projects the enemy has in mind.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Whole Turkish Garrison Captured.

London, December 4.

A Palestine official message states that the situation is generally unchanged. East County troops raided and captured a whole garrison at a Turkish post, southward of Nahrauja. Aeroplanes successfully bombed Turkish communications in the vicinity of Tulkeram.

Feared Loss of Sacred Treasures.

London, December 4.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Palestine Field Force, telegraphing on November 29, says there seems to be good ground to believe that the Turks have removed the archives and many civilians from Jerusalem, and it is feared that they have not respected the churches which were the repositories of sacred relics and inestimable treasures, accumulating through many centuries. It is rumoured that some of these places have been mined. The Turks are concentrated at Bireh and Elgid, the latter being where Joshua commanded the sun to stand still. They are preparing for a determined stand, realising that Jerusalem will be lost if they give way.

GERMANY HIDING HER LOSSES.

London, December 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that Germany has prohibited the export of official casualty lists. Hence the totals could no longer be published.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE MOVE.

A Collision Expected.

London, December 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Krylenko's adjutant has telegraphed that General Krylenko has arrived at Vitebsk with detachments of the Petrograd garrison. Cossacks are gathering on their flanks and, reading between the lines of the despatch, a collision is momentarily possible. According to other sources, the first small clash has already occurred and there were some casualties.

General Korniloff Escapes.

London, December 1.

It is circumstantially reported that General Korniloff escaped on December 2.

General Staff Surrenders.

London, December 2

According to a Petrograd message, the Maximalist News Agency states that a telegram from General Krylenko from Vitebsk announces that the General Staff has surrendered to the Maximalists.

The Russian Peace Delegates.

London, December 2.

The *Daily Chronicle* representative at Petrograd states that the peace delegates to the Germans number four. They are accompanied by two Colonels who do not sympathise with the idea of an isolated peace but are going to protect the military interests of the Russian and Allied Fronts during the negotiations. M. Trotsky informed the American Attache that every stage of the negotiations would be published and discussed.

Ukrainia Resents Peace Move.

London, December 2.

The Soviet Ukrainian War Secretary has ordered Ukrainian troops not to support the Bolshevik peace manoeuvres, as they are involving a risk of a break on the Russian front and the invasion of Ukrainia.

Manifesto for Enemy Troops.

London, December 2.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Petrograd states that the People's Commissary has issued a Manifesto to German soldiers which will be thrown broadcast to the German and Austrian armies by aeroplanes.

Lynch Law Condemned.

London, December 2.

A Russian wireless official message states:—General Krylenko, in a Proclamation, states that General Mohileff, the head of the Revolutionary troops, to day surrendered the Headquarters without fighting, thus removing the last obstacle to peace. He strongly condemns the act of lynch law practised upon General Dukhonin and adds that popular hatred surpassed all the limits of reason. Despite all efforts to save General Dukhonin, he was thrown out of a railway train and killed. It was General Korniloff's flight on the preceding day which caused this excess. General Krylenko urges his comrades to be worthy of their seioured freedom and not to stain the people's authority. Revolutionary people are fearful in a struggle but must be soft after victory. The struggle for peace receives new strength by the fall of the Headquarters. General Krylenko, in the name of the Revolution, calls for unity and discipline.

Peace Delegates Meet.

London, December 4.

A Russian wireless official telegram from M. Skliansky, the President of the Congress of the Fifth Army, states that a peace delegation from the Council of the People's Commissaries, at the invitation of the Congress, arrived at Dvinsk on Sunday, and the speeches of the delegates provoked rounds of applause. The Congress solemnly promised to destroy all the wasps' nests of the counter-revolution which are obstacles to peace, particularly the nest of General Dukhonin, M. Gotz, M. Avksentieff and other traitors to the Revolution sitting with General Mohileff. The delegates then departed, the German delegates receiving them in the evening in a neutral zone. There was a demonstration at Dvinsk when banners were displayed inscribed "Long Live the Council of the People's Commissaries;" "Control Production;" "Abolish Secrecy;" and "In the Trenches Spirits are High."

THE LATE GENERAL MAUDE.

London, December 4.

A memorial service to the late General Maude was held in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon. There was a large and distinguished congregation present, including General Sir W. Robertson, representing H.M. the King; Lord Islington and Mr. Walter Long, representing the India Office and Colonial Office respectively; the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby, General Smuts, members of the Army Council and Members of Parliament. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state.

London, December 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson said he regretted that it was confirmed that General Maude died of cholera. He was glad to say that cases of cholera in Mesopotamia were few.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

Germans Apparently Seeking a Decision.

London, December 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Baker, in his weekly war review states:—The outstanding feature is the ever-increasing mobility of action of the forces engaged. The enemy is apparently seeking a decision, realising he cannot endure much longer the strain of trench warfare imposed upon him by the Allies in the West. This explains the attempt to crush Italy where five weeks of desperate fighting has brought him no nearer the real objective. The Italians, backed by the Allies, are now able to check the Austro-German invasion. The enemy is constantly detaching large contingents from the Eastern Front, although the season is unpropitious for big military enterprises, yet, owing to the imperative necessity of a continuance of this mobility further enemy offensives are anticipated. But the Allies give the enemy no respite, and any German offensive will be promptly met by a counter-stroke of great severity. Referring to Cambrai, Mr. Baker says the British now have the situation well in hand.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 3.

The silver market is quiet.

KAISER A DEMOCRAT.

Satirical German Comments on 1905 Telegrams.

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—The German Foreign Office has, by the publication of the dispatch from the Kaiser to the Tsar in August 1905, struck a heavy blow at the pan-German campaign against the Reichstag, and put a highly serviceable weapon at the disposal of the Majority parties of that body.

This dispatch was sent at the time of the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan, when the Tsar was about to call the Duma to set before it the question of peace or a continuation of the struggle. In the message, William II. represents himself as a strong and enthusiastic advocate of popular government.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* in a comment on this interesting item among the flood of revelations, says, that in that officially published document, "we have the opinion of the Kaiser on the right of the people and the people's representatives to take part in the decision of peace and war," and it calls for the realisation of this policy in Germany.

Vorwaerts says the terms of the message simply club the pan-German agitation against the Reichstag. Those agitators declare that if the Kaiser gave such a right to the Reichstag, adds the journal, he would degrade himself to a "shadow Kaiser," but now Germany has the Imperial answer to that—that no mortal ruler can draw on himself the reproach that he sacrificed the Fatherland's sons without consulting the country. "The telegram of 1905," *Vorwaerts* concludes, "shows the way the Reichstag must take in 1917."

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—Replying to a message from the economic and industrial associations of the Saar district and Lorraine, denouncing President Wilson, the Kaiser, according to a Berlin telegram, wired his hearty thanks for the association's energetic rejection of "the insolent attempt to separate the German people from its Kaiser and Government and to undermine the roots of its invincible strength."

The Kaiser's telegram continued:—"Loyalty upon loyalty that is the firm material which from old has formed an unbreakable bond between Germany's princes and peoples. Kaiser and Empire—that is the watchword with which in the hard wrestle Germany with blood and treasure has victoriously defended her freedom and her position of power against hostile assault, whether waged by force of arms or by calumny and cunning."—Reuter.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Hongkong University.—Bazaar and Entertainment in aid of Tientsin Flood Relief Fund; 2.30 to 11 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Friday, December 7.

Hongkong University.—Bazaar and Entertainment in aid of Tientsin Flood Relief Fund; 2.30 to 11 p.m.

Monday, December 10.

Helena May Institute.—Piano Recital by Mr. Denman Waller; 5.30 p.m.
City Hall.—Police Reserve Boxing Tournament; 9 p.m.

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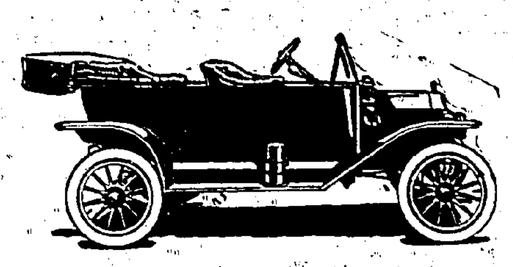

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GENERAL NEWS.

Interesting Society Event.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Alexander Russell Smith, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Yokohama, and Miss Miriam Margaret Hedges, daughter of the late John R. Hedges, of Galveston, Texas, U.S.A.

A Postwoman's Disappearance.

At Milford Haven, May Elizabeth Orchard, 17, a postwoman, was charged with stealing a registered letter-bag of great value, and remanded for a week. The girl disappeared. On the the docks her uniform coat, hat, and boots were found, with a note to her mother attached hinting at suicide: A discovery made by the postal authorities, however, led to inquiries, and the girl was traced to Plymouth.

Money From Waste Paper.

Sir Rowland Bailey, the Deputy-Chairman of the Paper Commission, in conversation recently on the subject of waste-paper collection said:—"Birmingham has a model scheme. The dustmen carry a bag and receive 1s. 3d. a cwt. for all clean paper. At the depot the paper is sorted and sifted by women. The corporation are doing well out of it, and we are trying to get the City of London Corporation to do likewise."

London Milk Combine.

The £4,000,000 scheme for the amalgamation of London milk businesses advanced a stage recently when the shareholders of the United Dairies, Ltd., agreed to increase the company's capital from a million sterling to the larger sum. The vote was unanimous; the directors held supporting proxies representing 738,000 shares. Businesses representing one million capital had already approved the amalgamation, by which it was hoped, said the chairman, Mr. B. B. F. Butler, to avoid unnecessary expenditure, give better milk and an improved service—"we hope at reduced cost," he explained—to indirectly assist the producer to obtain a fair rate of interest for the capital invested, and to aid the nation in making the best use of its resources.

Bolo Pasha.

After an inquiry by the military authorities, lasting for eight months, Bolo Pasha, the extraordinary personage who for some years has played a prominent part in French business and social life, has been arrested and transferred to the Fresnes Prison on a charge of communicating with the enemy. The arrest was the result of a cable received from the United States announcing the discovery of the origin of large sums in Bolo's possession. It is understood that inquiries made by United States detectives on behalf of the French Government show that during 1916 over £300,000 was paid to Bolo's credit in American banks by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, and that a large part of this sum was remitted to Bolo through a French bank. It is now clear that the whole business was a cunningly organised German plot in order to influence public opinion in France.

Mission Work In Australia.

At the monthly general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held at the society's central offices, 68, Haymarket, London, Dr. Goldsmith, late Bishop of Bunbury, said that there was an immense attraction about missionary work in places like Australia. The labour problem was one that had to be considered, for labour there was stronger than anywhere; but, it was not antagonistic to religion. One of the labour Prime Ministers was a superintendent in a Church Sunday school, and retained that office whilst Prime Minister. The strong growth in missionary interest since 1900, when a missionary conference was held in Sydney during the Synod week, was very encouraging, and showed a wonderful improvement in the last few years. Grants in aid of church building abroad, providing scholarships for native Christian children, and training natives for the ministry were voted amounting to £580, in addition to £1,000 for emigration work and £250 for providing books in Braille.

ENERAL NEWS.

eylon's Governor.

Cebo papers state:—His Excecy Sir John Anderson's condi is very satisfactory now and e has been a decided improvent in his health.

gistrate's Suicide.

Anquiry was held into the death Arthur James Taylor, Strens Court, Worcestershire, chairn of the Pershore magistrate.is body was found in a barn aning his farm, with the top of head blown away and at hiest a double-barrelled gun, c barrel discharged. Witnesknew of no trouble to accounter the trägedy. A verdict f "Suicide during tempors insanity" was returned.

Spirit Home In Turkey.

It wasid of George Beede, 46, a Beal Green carman, at North Lon Police Court that he seemeo have no idea of moral rensibility. Some years ago he lehis wife and family and went with another woman. Meeting hwife later, he assulted her and s imprisoned for it. Recently embezzled his employer's my and took a third woman to athend for a holiday. When arred for the theft he was "caring on" with yet another won. "Turkey seems to be the b place for him," said Mr. Hedderwick, who sentenced h to six weeks' hard labour.

Australia id the Far East.

Mr. J. B.uttor, Commercial representatitfor Australia, was one of the spkers at the dinner to welcome : John Jordan on his return to king. He said it was with gre pleasure that he was able to nounce that the Commonwealof Australia had, on his recommdation, instituted a Chair fothe study of Far Eastern langues in Australia's largeet Univery, and that next year the Govement intended to invite the jourists of China at its expense to aournalistic conference. It wahoped by this meane to drawloser the bonds of iriendship an to get a better understanding : each other's characteristics.

The Siam Floods.

According to ne latest papers from Bangbk, th floods in Siam, on the whol, were steadily falling, although, in some parts, the situation was still very grave. The situson as regards the live stock ha improved somewhat. A large amber had been moved from th flooded areas and accommodation found for them. Where possible, platforms had been ected for them, and, in some ces, the people had followed thir animals, and, where a dry spt was found, a shelter was erects and occupied. By the courtsy of the Army authorities, milit ry engineers had been despatched to render assistance in facilating the work of repair to the railway. Several bridges suffred severely, one of 98 metes being washed away for 700 metres, and having to be towed back to its original situatio. A Royal Commission has ben appointed for the purpose of assisting the people in their present distress.

The Late Rajah Brooke.

Sir Charles Anthony Johnson Booke, G.C.M.G., Rajah of Srawak, Borneo, who died at Cesterton House, Cirencester, on May 17, left estate of the value of £25,065. He directed the following sums to be paid out of the Sarawak Government Treasury:—£2,000 and an annuity of £3,000 to her Highness the Ranee—Margaret Brooke—the widow (a sister of Mr. Harry De Windt, the explorer), £10,000 to Capt. Bertram Brooke, £7,000 to Capt. Harry Brooke, £2,000 to Charles Agar Bampfylde and to Henry Fitzgibbon Deshon, executors, £500 to Charles H. W. Johnson, £500 to Reginald Awdry, and £200 to F. H. Dallas. He settled the Chesterton House property on his son Bertram, and left £1,000 each to C. A. Bampfylde and Henry F. Deshon, £500 to Charles H. W. Johnson, and the residue of the property to his son Charles Vyner, the present Rajah.—He desired, "should he die in England, to be buried at Burrator, Devon, by the side of the first Rajah, in a very plain tomb, without any ornament whatever."

NOTICES.

WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE" PIANO

FOR

$60.

You pay the balance in small monthly amounts that will not embarrass you.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

Full price allowed for Pianos taken in exchange.

MOUTRIES. & Co., LTD.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN OPTICIAN

IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DETECTION OF SUBMERGED SUBMARINES.

Protection Against New Danger.

Now that the German submarines hunt in pairs, one remaining a mile or more from the ship to be attacked and flashing a wireless telling the other submarine, which is submerged near the vessel, just where to send its missile of death, a new means of locating the foe has been offered the United States Government.

The old way to hunt for submarines was with the ship's searchlight. This still enables the ship to locate the submarine which is exposed, but cannot possibly disclose the second one under the water and near the ship. Even if the ship's gunners make a hit in spite of the distance, the above water enemy has likely had time to flash a detailed firing order to the submerged U-boat.

The new idea is to have the ship carry red searchlights 15 to 20 feet below the surface of the water.

The red beam, experiment has shown, can be seen as readily by day as by night. To the man on the lookout it appears clearly a crimson streak, extending and widening fully two miles from the ship. As he watches through his telescope this beam of red, sweeping back and forth he can instantly note if it fails to extend to its usual limit, or if there is a blur or "bulge" in its path.

If the beam is interrupted in any way he realises instantly that it has encountered a non-transparent body. The alarm is sounded and the gun battery trained on the spot indicated.

The Rome newspaper *Informazione* recently published a statement from a Swiss correspondent that there is not a single person in Germany who genuinely believes any longer in the success, or even the usefulness of the unrestricted submarine campaign. The continuation of the campaign and the official boasts about its efficacy are due to the fact that the German Government dare not confess its failure, because of the terrible effect it would have upon civilian discipline in Germany.

The despatch points out that the German people can hardly have failed to recognise the significance of the figures issued every week by the British, French and Italian Governments, showing the number of vessels entering and leaving the ports of those countries, these figures showing little or no diminution since the commencement of unrestricted submarine warfare.

The German people now realise that instead of bringing the war to a speedy end as was promised, the submarine campaign has only aggravated it, creating for Germany new enemies in all parts of the world, notably the United States and China. Finally, the submarine campaign has completely failed to bring about the starvation of Great Britain. On the other hand, it has led to a marked tightening of the British blockade, which is rendering it impossible for neutral countries adjacent to the Central Empires to send any considerable supplies of foodstuffs to Germany and Austria. *Journal of Commerce.*

Siamese Malay Trade.

According to a report of the British consular officer stationed at Singora in the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula, the total value of imports into the Provinces of Nakawn Sritamarat, Surahi, and Patani, which, with the Province of Puket, are included in the Singora consular district, during the year ended March 31, 1916, was $1,266,706, while exports amounted to $2,421,848. The principal articles imported into the Province of Nakawn Sritamarat in 1915-16 were cotton goods, ironware, and provisions. Exports consisted principally of rice, cattle, copra, tin, and wolfram. The chief industries in this Province are agriculture and tin and wolfram mining. There is practically no direct trade between any portion of the Singora consular district and Europe, the reason for this being that local traders are men of small capital and few of them can speak or write any European language. These traders are chiefly Chinese and Indians, and they deal exclusively with Bangkok and the Straits Settlements, generally with Chinese and Indians in those places. Some, however, deal with European firms in Bangkok and Singapore, and also in Penang and Ipoh.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

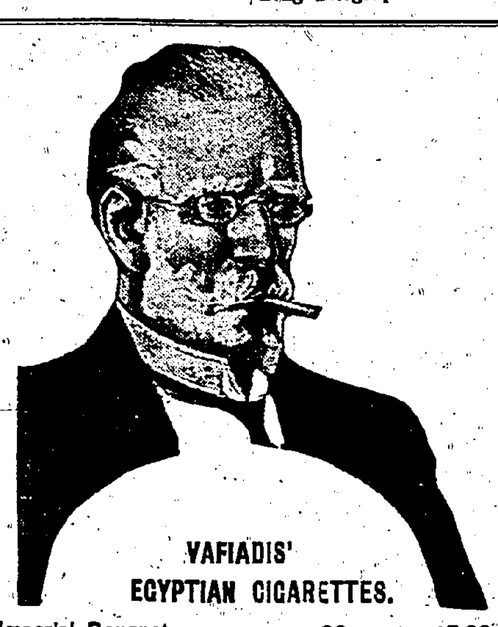
TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to:— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to:— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PIANO, upright, by Collard and Collard, made for the climate. Price $250; a bargain. Apply Box 1347 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—SIDE CAR in perfect condition. Price $50. Apply Box No. 1348 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Management beg to announce that as from 1st December, 1917, the "Hongkong Hotel Orchestra" will play daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

IN THE MAIN LOUNGE.

From 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

IN THE GRILL ROOM.

From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months each TUESDAY and FRIDAY commencing on 11th, December, 1917. Dancing 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Special DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

4% FRENCH LOAN

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to received and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16TH 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, Chater Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 Since 1/3 leading Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES, &c. SPECIFIC AGAINST ENTEROCOCCUS. FOR FREE BOOKLET TO Dr. LE CLERC Med. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. PARIS DEPOT: 12, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 83, BEEKMAN ST. A CURE FOR YOU TRY NEW DRASTIC (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAVE ANES LIBTHOCURE SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Oak hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, teapoys, flowers stands and stools, writing tables, vases, ornaments, pictures, lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, electroplate ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double and Single brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, and double wardrobes dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also

2 Cinematograph Machines.

On view from Wednesday, the 5th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1917.

commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

2 Sporting Rifles.
1 Fowling Piece.

Also,

Account Heather Day.
2 Stuffed Crocodiles.

On view from Wednesday, the 5th inst.

Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT. Auctioneer

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCLUSIVE NEW DESIGNS IN BRITISH MADE SILK

MOTOR SCARVES.

SUITABLE FOR

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

NOW SHOWING

- AT -

SHAW'S

WOOL AND SILK MUFFLERS. LINED AND UNLINED GLOVES. DRESSING GOWNS. WAISTCOATS, FLANNEL PYJAMAS. PURE - - WOOL UNDERWEAR. - - - ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

LACTOMALTINE.

An ideal Flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE.

HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

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in each class of goods. Besides being complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

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with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY, CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

WATSON'S

COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge,"
Howley, Blackwater,
Hants.

Mrs.—will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt.——, of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tabloids excellent for stopping Cold.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

Among the pacifists there is a good deal of nonsense talked just now concerning the desirability of the Allies definitely specifying their war aims. They suggest that a joint agreement should be reached, a document drawn up stating the exact terms upon which we are willing to negotiate and that these be communicated to the enemy, who will thus have the onus of continuing the war thrown upon him if he is not prepared to meet our claims. Lord Lansdowne has seemingly joined this band of the wilfully blind. But it does not appear to have occurred to these folk that, in broad outline, and, indeed, in a large measure of detail, the Allies' war aims are perfectly well known already. They include, for example, the evacuation of violated territory, the making of full reparation for the damage already inflicted on small, defenceless nations, and the conceding of adequate guarantees for the purpose of preventing similar recurrences in the future.

The misleading feature of the whole of this peace talk is the oft-repeated observation that the German people are beginning to show a spirit of sweet reasonableness and that it only requires the Allies to grip the proferred hand of friendship for a speedy cessation of hostilities to be brought about. But if we take only the Belgian question, which, incidentally, brought Britain into the war, we shall see that no manner of change for the better is apparent in the official German attitude. Indeed, the truth is rather in the other direction. Quite early in the present year, the *Lokal Anzeiger* declared that "with that exception of a few cranks, nobody in Germany dreamt of delivering Belgium once more to England and France." That is rather an advance on the declaration made on August 4, 1914, by Bethmann-Hollweg that, whatever happened, Germany would not annex the country. If we wish to know further what the Germans really think about the future of Belgium, we have only to keep in mind the series of quotations from German speeches and articles which Dr. van Hamel, a Dutch professor, published some time ago and which show clearly that the annexation of Belgium (and, and little later, of Holland) is a foregone conclusion for the majority of Germans, to whatever class or party they belong. This commentator insists upon the fact that such an attitude is not confined to the Pan German Press and associations, but that it is adopted also by the Centre Party, the Radicals and, to a great extent, by the Majority Socialists, who keep up the fable of Franco-British aggression through Belgium and who claim "actual securities," partial annexation or economic and military control. We also see these papers constantly referring to "the Belgian danger," and stating that the question of Belgium will be decisive as regards the future of the German Empire. We have had the same idea dished up in other phraseology during the past few days when the German Chancellor spoke of the necessity of Germany's being able to "ward off enemy attacks." Even if there is an inclination in some quarters in Germany to tone down the absolute annexationist ideas of the more bellicose spirits of the nation, we know that there is a very general suggestion that some conditions should be placed upon the evacuation of Belgian territory. Even Herr Erzberger's followers talk of "preventing Belgium from concluding economic arrangements with the Allies."

These are some hard facts which it would pay the pacifists to take seriously to heart. They show the Germans in not quite so conciliatory a frame of mind as the cranks would have us believe. German damage in Belgium is estimated to run into anything between three and four hundred million pounds, and before we can begin to think of peace discussions we naturally require some guarantee that recompense be made for this wanton destruction in a country which desired beyond all things to be spared the horrors of war. Above all, it was the Germans who plunged through Belgium in the hope of getting to Paris, and not the Allies in the desire to reach Berlin. On the Belgian question alone, therefore, it is evident that peace negotiations would at the present moment be useless. And Germany's attitude on it, both official and unofficial, will need materially to alter before we show any inclination to talk of a truce.

The Service Dollar.

Yesterday we briefly commented upon the Service dollar question, dealing in particular with the new scheme which it was announced would come into operation as from November 1 last. We observed that the arrangement was somewhat involved in character and said we had had no opportunity of ascertaining precisely its actual effect. Since making those observations, we have gathered that the scheme is not altogether welcomed in certain quarters, and that it has already been cancelled so far as the Navy is concerned. The principal fault found with the new arrangement is that it causes the Colonial allowances (hitherto paid in local currency) to be calculated on a sterling basis, and, as in the case of many Service people these allowances ordinarily total more than their pay, the result is that what is gained on the latter is largely—and in some cases, more than—offset by the loss on the former. From the first, the scheme appeared to be rather unduly complicated, and we cannot help thinking it would have been better to have left the allowances severely alone and to have fixed the dollar only in regard to pay. Incidentally, we notice that the *Daily Press* this morning takes to itself the credit of having first drawn public attention to the Service dollar grievance in its issue of July 23. In point of fact, the *Telegraph* devoted a leading article to the subject five days before the date named, in which reference was made to both naval and military men and in which the fixing of a fair average rate of exchange was advocated. It is just as well, "in the interests of historical accuracy," that that point should be made clear.

A Worthy Project.

We are glad to note that something else is about to be done in the Colony on behalf of the many thousands who have been more or less seriously affected by the unparalleled disaster that recently befel the inhabitants of the Province of Chihli, in North China. Already the Hongkong Legislative Council has remitted $100,000 towards the amelioration of the suffering, and elsewhere timely help has been forthcoming and further aid promised. All that can be done will be much needed and it is certain that if what is to be done is done quickly, the good work will be much more efficacious and welcome. We are therefore glad to see that the students of Hongkong University are busying themselves in a worthy project which has as its object the collecting of funds to aid the Flood sufferers. To-morrow and on Friday, they intend holding a Grand Bazaar and Entertainments at the University. It is to be hoped that this excellent effort will result in a large sum being remitted to the Metropolitan Union Relief Council.

Russia and the Maximalists.

Although the Maximalists are installed in Petrograd, the election returns clearly show that they are by no means the power in the land that they were at first believed to be. Stranger still, only a minority in the Army is supporting them. They are avowedly Socialistic, and yet the voting at Samara, which is reputed to be a Socialist stronghold, gave them only a plurality of one thousand over the Socialists and Cadets combined. The figures at other important centres are also eloquent of the fact that the Maximalists, who have had the audacity not only to act on behalf of Russia as a whole but to negotiate with the enemy for an armistice with a view to entering into peace negotiations, in flagrant abuse of the obligations incurred with the Allies in the name of the Russian nation, are not in any respect representative of the Russian people as a whole. If, therefore, the Maximalists persist in their schemes with the enemy and with regard to the affairs of Russia generally, it is practically certain that nothing but internal strife will continue in Russia. It is therefore to be hoped that the Maximalists will realise this before further trouble occurs, and give way to the will of the nation, which we believe will be found to favour continued co-operation with the Allies.

DAY BY DAY.

THOSE WHO IN QUARRELS INTERPOSE MUST OFTEN WIPE A BLOODY NOSE.—J. Gay.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of the fall of the Asquith Government.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Good Haul.

Inspector Wildin made the seizure of 620 taels of prepared opium on board the s.s. Kaifong last evening, the value of the drug being over $6,000.

Opium Possession.

For the possession of just over one and a half taels of opium drosa Chinese was fined by Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, $30, or six weeks' hard labour.

The Absconding Partner.

The accountant of the firm occupying 13, Chung Sau Street, West, has reported to the Police that a partner of the firm has absconded, taking with him $1,163 which he had collected from various shops.

Junkmaster's Complaint.

The master of a salt junk, No. T. 3473 H., lying off Mong Kok, has reported that last evening he was returning to his junk when he was assaulted by two men, who stole from him a box containing $18·60 in money and also the junk's licence.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Rice Guild, $100; Pupils Baliliu Girls School $10; Cheung Kau Shing $20.

Forthcoming Wedding.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced is that of Miss Mary Margaret Blake, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blake, of Hongkong, and Lieut. Robert Cox, of the R.G.A., Hongkong. The wedding has been fixed to take place on December 24

Boxing.

Attention is drawn to an advertisement in this issue giving details of the programme for the Police Reserve Boxing Tournament on Monday next. There is a splendid array of talent, and in addition to the main event the attractions will include an exhibition bout between Young Ahearn and Seaman Isaacs.

Stole Because he was Hungry.

Looking as though he felt the cold very much, an unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing a quantity of crockery, the property of a hawker. He frankly admitted the theft, saying that he stole it because he wanted money to buy food, for he was very hungry. His Worship sentenced the man to six weeks' hard labour.

The Old Tale.

As a Chinese was coming off a wharf on the Praya yesterday morning he was searched by a Preventive Officer and was found to have concealed round his girdle ten taels of prepared opium in twenty small tins. Charged before Mr Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the man stated that he had been given the tins to carry and did not know what they contained. His Worship imposed a fine of $1,000 or three months' hard labour.

SMALL FIRES.

Two small fires broke out yesterday.

The first occurred on the ground floor of 49, Connaught Road West, but by the time the Fire Brigade attended the fire had been put out. There was practically no damage.

The other was reported from the A Tack Shing Godown, 49 Praya, Kennedy Town, used by a firm of Bonham Strand West. The outbreak was caused by some bags of bones accidentally catching fire from a lamp which was being used by some coolies. The coolies managed to extinguish the outbreak before any material damage was done.

FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS.

Attractive Programme at the University.

The students of the Hongkong University have been hard at work in making preparations for the entertainments to be held to-morrow and Friday at the University.

An attractive souvenir programme has been prepared and it contains pages of useful information about the bazaar, side shows, concerts and amateur theatricals.

The commencement of the entertainments is on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. when H. E. the Officer Administrating the Government will formally declare the bazaar open. For the next three hours it will be possible to purchase all sorts of articles, from fancy work to tobacco, and a number of ladies will explain the advantages of purchasing in a cheap market. (They have been carefully coached by the University Students in the science of economics) But for those who wish to have plenty of fun for a few cents, the attractions of the bazaar will be secondary to the side shows, of which there is a good variety. The lecture rooms have been suddenly adapted for such frivolous proceedings as a cinema show, dancing, etc. For the modest sum of thirty cents it will be possible to obtain tea, either on the roof or in one of the decorated drawing rooms. In the afternoon, admission is obtainable by purchasing the many paged souvenir programme for thirty cents.

In the evening, the engineering students will explain all the various machines to the curious, and they will demonstrate with experiments. The ladies of the bazaar will compete with them in offering attractions to the visitors.

At 8 o'clock the grand concert in the Great Hall of the University will commence, and the popular local artistes may expect a crowded audience, for all of the five dollar tickets for this great attraction have been sold. But the entrance ticket (of one dollar) to the University, which must be presented at the gates in the evening, will admit to the Concert to the utmost capacity of the Hall. The University will be illuminated and decorated for these festivities.

On Friday, the bazaar continues from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. In the evening the great attraction is the Cantonese version of "The Merchant of Venice."

Donations in cash have been received by the Hon. Treasurer of the University Union from St. Stephen's Girl's School (where $208 was obtained by collection) from Mrs. Stabb, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kwong and Mrs. Lo Cheung Shiu.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Oorders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R), state:—

Band.

The Band will attend at the Theatre Royal at 8.45 p.m. on Monday, December 10, in connection with the Police Reserve Boxing Tournament.

Musketry Course 1917-18.

The undermentioned Sections, warned to fire Part I on Sunday next, December 9, will attend at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. for general instructions as follows:—

Nos. 1 and 2 Sections (No. 1 Platoon).—Thursday, December 6.

No. 3. Section (No. 2, Platoon) —Friday, December 7.

Uniform optional. Musketry Handbooks must be brought.

No. 3 Company. Winter Uniform.

Members of No. 3 Company, Ambulance, and Buglers and Drummers requiring alteration or fresh issue of winter uniform are ordered to parade at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, December 6. A room will be set aside for changing purposes.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

If we ever had any doubt that Corporal Scott was a heavyweight it was instantly removed when we read that in his recent fight at Home he scaled 31st. 8lb.

• • •

A contemporary, in reporting the wedding of a member of the Sanitary Board, stated that the bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold "fob *drain*." Nothing could be more appropriate.

• • •

The advertising of the loss of a set of false teeth between the King Edward Hotel and the Ferry on "Heather Day" suggests boundless possibilities.

• • •

According to the Botanical Garden returns, November was "a dry month." December will be even drier still for those who haven't become accustomed to carrying money about with them.

• • •

Civilian:—And how do you reckon your pay now, my man?

Service Man:—Well, you add your allowances and pay together, then think of a number, multiply it by the difference in pence between the present and the pre-war rate of the dollar, divide the result by your regimental number and, if there's anything left, you can keep it.

Civilian:—Simplicity itself, isn't it?

• • •

"Autumn Fashions Here, Despite War," says a New York contemporary. That's right. After all, what's the mere crushing of German militarism compared with the correct cut of My Lady's costumes?

• • •

"Flew Across the Caucasus," says another heading. That's what we felt we were doing when patronising the Aerial Flight at the Scottish Fair.

• • •

We see that women are to be employed on naval work at Home. In time we may find them taking their places aboard ship. Then Jack won't need a sweetheart in every port, will he?

• • •

Now that the No Chit Bill is in full operation we shall terribly miss the familiar face of the hotel shroff early in the morning of the first of each month.

• • •

"There's joy *and* joy," said the embarrassed maiden as she got unceremoniously flung off the Joy Wheel at the Fair.

• • •

Mac:—"Aye, mon, I've been wounded in thir-r-rty places."

Jock:—"Puir wee laddie. I didna ken ye'd bin to th' Front."

Mac:—"Nae mair have I. I've bin tacklin' the Joy Wheel and the Shute at Saint Andry's Feer, mon.

BILLY SUNDAY.

Should he go to the Trenches.

Since Harry Lauder "has gone up and down the lines singing his way deep into the soldiers' hearts," why, asks the *Christian Register* (Boston), should not Billy Sunday, "who also knows something about men's hearts," go to the front and become a chaplain-general, as it were? The Unitarian weekly rates Billy's preaching power as about fifty to one as compared with the average army chaplain, and suggests that he leave his Los Angeles campaign and go to France to preach to the men in the trenches. And the *Churchman* gives a hearty word of Episcopalian approval—

"The is not a bad idea. The conversion of Los Angeles can wait. But Billy, with his masterful blows against drunkenness and lust and the grosser immoralities, might do an almost incalculable amount of good. We should hope, however, that he would put on the soft stop when it comes to card-playing, etc. But Billy, when there is a genuine demand for the soft stop, is past master at shifting emphasis. We hope that he will go to the trenches."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLY.

It is not a little sing that the oldest flag belon comparatively speaking, to newest nation. The United Statlopted their present colours 1 years ago (June 14, 1777), and only change in it since hasn the addition of new stars every new State added to Union. The stars and stripesere, of course, taken from thms of General George Washin, the shield of whose family epicted on monuments in Brintchurch. The Union Jack, in ipresent from, dates only from 1, while the French tricolour wadopted in 1794.

• • •

The world may be natimes) a good one to live in, t at present the sceptic has ren on his side. Not to mention troubles the warring nationss in the neutrals Norway, Denrk, Holland and Spain are pad hard by food shortage. earer us there is Canton in ret against the Central Chinese ernment, and at Tientsin 12) square miles have been flod, 80,000 groups of dwellingdestroyed and three million ple left to face a pitiless win, without homes or food.

• • •

Sir James Barrias always had a taste for quaiand whimsical titles, and h new play, 'Dear Brutus," justroduced by Mr. du Maurier at Indham's, is as tantalisingly ustifying in this respect as "Ab-Sit-by-the-Fire," "The Twelvsound Look," or "A Kiss for Cinrella." It is just over 18 mons since this last comedy—the st new full-length Barrie plaproduced in London—was puin at Wyndham's (and revive few months later at the Kinway). Since that date we haveid Mr. Irving's revival of "The Bfessor's Love-Story" at the Say; that somewhat unsatisfactory skit, "The Real Thing atLast," at the Coliseum; the estar performance of "The Amirable Crichton"; "The Ol Lady Shows Her Medals," at e New; and, of course, the annal revival of "Peter Pan" but t was time we had a new larrit and what more appropriatim than the present—when British trops in Flanders have just conered the Peter Pan redoubt?

• • •

It is well to consider te comparative value of rice as food. Rice has over four times he heat and fat-forming princip compared with potatoes, and it tissue-forming protein is also foutimes greater, while its percentge of mineral salts is only half tat in potatoes. The relative ost of rice and its greater relative food value compared with potoes should be a matter of importnce to the nation at this time. Ice well deserves to be far more fraly used by the masses of our lad. As an article of diet it is easy of digestion and assimilation—moh more so than potatoes.—The *Vegetarian Messenger*.

• • •

It is really extraordinary hw quaint a complexion a fact can e given by divorcing it from its orelated facts. It is as with figure. Figures never lie; but, as John Burns so trenchantly put it, "lias sometimes figure." A fact s never other than a fact, but it can be manipulated. The value if figue 1,000 depends upon whether it represents pounds f money in England or pounds of ice round the frozen Pole. If it is money, its valu dedends upon whether it stands to your credit or if it represents an overdraft at the trustful bank. Similarly, the value of a fact depends upon orelated facts. You simply must give the so-related facts. Everybody, reminded of it, understands that; yet you often see an advertisement based upon the assumption that everybody has forgotten it. Which is quite the oddest thing, because, most certainly everybody has not forgotten.—*Ford Times*.

£1,000 For A Bomb On Berlin.

Mr. Veno, of Manchester, has offered £1,000 for the first British airman to drop bombs on Berlin.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Exciting Incident in Hongkong.

The story of a daring daylight armed robbery was told by Inspector Brown to Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when three men were charged with committing an armed robbery and also with stealing a quantity of jewellery, clothing and money valued at $153, from 124, Lower Lascar Row.

The Inspector stated that the master of the house was an accountant in the Central Market and, on the morning of Monday, left his house as usual about eight o'clock, leaving behind his wife, his wife's mother and two small children. Shortly before ten o'clock, a knock was heard at the door and a man outside said that he had some money to pay the woman. The door was opened and one of the defendants went inside, the two other men, who had been on the stairs, rushing in behind him. The door was closed and the wife was pushed into the rear cubicle, being threatened with a knife. Some pepper was thrown into her eyes, her head was covered with a cloth, and one of the men stood guard over her. The old woman was tied up by the others with some wire and was also gagged by a cloth being placed over her mouth. As the children were crying, they were threatened with knives. The men then broke open a box with a chopper they found in the kitchen and from this five bangles were stolen and also some clothing. From a small press $80 in money was taken. He (Inspector Brown) happened to be in Lascar Row at about half past ten and a lukong told him that something was being stolen. The lukong showed him the house and went upstairs. Just then the first and second defendants came down and he arrested them. The third man came tumbling down the stairs struggling with the lukong. All three were brought to the station. A good deal of the property was found to be in the possession of the accused, but there must have been a fourth man, for some of the money and clothing had not been recovered.

The women then went into the box and told their story, and, after other evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned.

CANTON NEWS.

Would-be Murderer of Tuchun Shot.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of December 4:—

A paragraph in a registered letter referring to the failure to assassinate the Tuchun led to the capture of the bomb-thrower in a boarding house on the 3rd instant. He was taken before the Tuchun and confirms that he was sent by Mok King-yo, the independent Commander of Swatow, to kill the Tuchun by bombs and would receive the position of a magistrate as a reward. The would be murderer was shot the next morning by order of the Tuchun.

The Military Government has refused the Tuchun's request that the citizen soldiers be disbanded but agrees not to enlist new recruits.

On hearing that the Government is going to increase the salt tax the inhabitants have become very indignant.

Dr. Wu Ting-fong has refused the request of the Military Government asking him to assume the post of Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government, declaring that his visit to the South is for mediation only.

It is reported that the two gunboats Kong Kung and Kwong Lee have been stopped in Hongkong and handed over to the Canton Government. Admiral Ching has despatched the cruiser Hing Cheong to receive them outside of Hongkong.

Lok Wing-ting has wired to the Peking Government demanding the withdrawal of the Army from Yanchow before the negotiations for mediation take place.

JUST ARRIVED.

STOCK OF

RELIEF PEN NIBS

$2.50 PER GROSS.

VENUS COPYING PENCILS

$2.50 PER BOX.

CONTAINING ONE DOZEN.

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3, Wyndham Street. Telephone 440.

NATIONALITY.

A Harder Question Than Alsace-Lorraine.

In an article in the weekly Swedish liberal review *Forum* Mrs. Anna Bugge-Wicksell, who has studied law at the University of Lund and there taken her degree, says that at the conclusion of peace no question of nationality will be harder to settle than that of Alsace-Lorraine. In her opinion the happiest and most just solution of the problem would be gained by referendum under the auspices of some neutral powers. The votes should be taken in relatively small territorial units, and beside the two alternatives—France or Germany—the possibility of creating from the two provinces a small buffer State a la Luxembourg should also be taken into consideration and voted about. That France is against a referendum, as being a sort of acknowledgment of the annexation in 1871, is quite natural, but Mrs. Bugge-Wicksell considers that such reasoning should be put on one side for the sake of the living souls, now actually inhabiting the debatable territory. As to the Germans, to them also it is largely a question of prestige; to surrender Alsace-Lorraine would be the sign of having lost the war. Hence a referendum would always ense the way for a transfer of the provinces. One thing is certain, says the writer, if the bone of contention is passed over to France without a referendum, the provinces will remain in the future the same source of friction they have been ever since 1871. After mentioning other questions of nationality—that of the Slavs and the Danes in Schleswig, Mrs. Bugge-Wicksell touches on Belgium and says, "On this point there is no difficulty; the war will continue and should continue until it is perfectly clear and quite decided that Belgium will receive full restitution—territorially, politically and economically. There are certain injustices so unmistakable that the world cannot get rest until they are made good."

In weighing up Dr. Michaelis's speech of July 19th, Emil Larsson says in the pacifists' paper, *Fredsfanan*, that for such a speech it was not necessary to have changed Prime Ministers. It did not contain the least indication of how to end the war. "A new and glorious Germany" can never, says Larsson, arise until German militarism has been uprooted and been replaced by a concert of all nations desiring peace, arbitration and disarmament. Michaelis has lost the psychological moment of making Germany the pioneer of a durable peace. The peoples will have to take matters into their own hands, placing the weal of humanity before the selfish love of power of the mighty.

YOUR BREATH?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let

PINKETTES

help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature.

Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial post free, from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN

THE Steamship

"TJILIWONG,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 12th December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th December, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1917.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section).

IT IS HEREBY notified that no tiffins will be served on the 1.28 P.M. train from Kowloon on SATURDAYS the 8th and 15th December.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 5th December, 1917.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 8th instant.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1917.

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AND

TAK CHEONG.

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Commencing 9.15 P.M. Sharp.

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government, H. E. Major General Ventris, G.O.C. and Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N.

Extra Special 15 Round Contest.

L.S., H. ATKINSON, R.N. v. 1st C.P.O. MEADE, R.N.

For the Middleweight Championship of the Colony.

6 Round Light-Heavyweight Contest.

Gnr. EMBLETON, R.A. v. Sto. BARCLAY, R.N.

6 Round Lightweight Contest.

Ch. Sto. LEE, R.N. v. Spr. SMITH, R.E.

6 Round Bantam-weight Contest.

Cpl. STUBBS, Mdlsx. Reg. v. Sto. JAMES, R.N.

6 Round Bantamweight Contest.

Sto. WELSH, R.N. v. Pte. ROLFE, Mdlsx. Rgt.

6 Round Lightweight Contest.

A. B. DONNAHUE, R.N. v. Spr. LEWIN, R.E.

3 Round Exh'bition.

Young AHEARNE, R.N. v. Seaman ISSACS, R.N.

Referee .....Mr. W. S. Bailey.

Timekeepers: Sgt. Pitt, Mr. A. B. Allan.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: $5, $3, $2, and $1.

Members of H. M. Regular Forces half price to $2 and $1 Seats.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

Satisfaction.

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When you find OUR NAME TAB on the neckband you can always depend on a Tie lasting and looking well for a maximum length of time.

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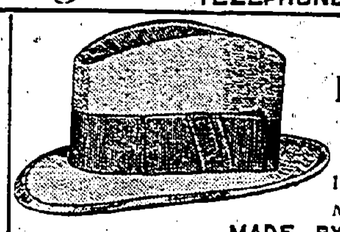

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We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the festive season may be obtained from us at the following reduced rates.

No. 1 HAMPER.

1	bottle	Champagne, "Moet & Chandon."	Quart
1	"	Blackberry Brandy	"
1	"	D.O.M.	Pint
1	"	Brandy "Martell's XXX	Quart
2	"	Whisky, King George IV or	Perfection
1	"	Port, Superb Tawny	
2	"	Claret, St. Julien	Quarts
1	"	Sherry, Old Brown,	"
1	"	Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1	"	Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1	phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	

$ 31.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

1	bottle	Champagne, "Victor Clicquot,"	Quart
1	"	D. O. M.	Pint
1	"	Burgundy. Burgoyne's	"
1	"	Brandy, Martell's XXX	"
2	"	Whisky, King George IV or	Perfection
2	"	Port, Tawny Dry	"
2	"	Claret, St. Julien,	Quart
1	"	Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1	"	Sherry "Vino de Pasto"	"
1	phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	

$27.00

No. 3 HAMPER.

1	bottle	Burgundy. Burgoyne's	Quart
1	"	Peppermint, Get Freres	Pint
1	"	D. O. M.	"
2	"	Rich Old Port	"
2	"	Whisky, King George IV or	Perfection
1	"	Brandy 20 year Old	Quart
1	"	Sherry, Amontillado W.S.	"
2	"	Claret Medoc	"
1	"	Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1	phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	

$23.00

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000	TUES., 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000	SATUR., 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	FRI., 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
KOBE and Yokohama	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi	T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 18th Dec.
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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
CHINWANGTAO	Holhow	6th Dec. at d'light.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	6th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	6th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	13th Dec. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong December 5, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilliwong	Moji	5th Dec.	8th Dec.	—
Tjibodas ...		8th Dec.	12th Dec.	Kobe
Tjimanoek		20th Dec.	25th Dec.	Shanghai
Tjitaroem	Amoy	29th Dec.	31st Dec.	—

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers, All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	FRI., 7th Dec., at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	TUES., 11th Dec., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 6th Dec.	at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Waisning	Thur., 6th Dec.	at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 9th Dec.	at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 7th Dec.	at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & Chefoo	Chipshing	Tues., 11th Dec.	at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 14th Dec.	at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accomodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hollow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. E. E. Moore, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wenchow; Mr. F. J. Faulds, chief officer, Wenchow, has resigned; Captain Meathrel, from leave, has gone master, Shantung; Mr. A. R. McEachran, acting master, Shantung, has gone chief officer, same ship; Mr. F. C. Everett, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Tuckwo; Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, chief officer, Tuckwo, is on reserve; Mr. A. J. Goldewyk, acting chief officer, Changwo, has gone second officer, Esang; Mr. F. M. R. Carter, second officer, Esang, is on reserve; Mr. A. Dockwrey has been appointed second officer, Winsang. Mr. G. W. Carter, second officer, Winsang, has resigned; Mr. M. Churchill has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Winsang; Mr. K. M. Evenson, chief officer, Kwangtah, is on leave; Mr. E. Hempel, second officer, Kwangtah, has gone acting chief officer, same ship; Mr. C. A. Nelson, second officer, Hsinkong, has gone second officer, Kwangtah; Mr. J. Foster has been appointed second officer, Kiangkwan.—"Shipping and Engineering."

Japan-American Negotiations and Shipping.

Since the promulation of the War time Shipping Control Law the shipping market in this country (says the "Japan Chronicle" of Nov. 21) has suffered a heavy slump owing to the prohibitive attitude of the authorities towards applications for permission to charter or sell Japanese vessels to foreigners. It was believed that this attitude was due to the question of Japan offering tonnage for the Allies' war services. Now that the negotiations over that question have been broken off, it is believed in shipping circles that the authorities will no longer enforce the Shipping Control Law so inexorably as has hitherto been done. For one thing, it is expected that the Government will now permit the chartering or sale of Japanese vessels to India, for which applications have so far been tabooed, both in view of the fact that such transactions will be indirectly conducive to the cause of the war and also because of the contribution they will make towards solving the difficult question of squaring the balance of Japan's trade with India. As a matter of fact, the charter market has now become noticeably stronger in tone.

The Vaterland Nearly Ready.

Before the interned German liner Vaterland was taken over by the United States Government, her German crew made strenuous efforts to so damage the huge vessel that it would never be seaworthy again. Despite their malicious if inglorious efforts, the Vaterland is now nearly ready to be put into commission, great credit being due to the American repairers who have now placed the vessel at the service of the Allied cause. It is, of course, generally known (says "The Shipbuilder") that the officers of the larger liners saw to it that the most vital parts of the machinery were damaged, but the amount of ingenuity applied to this end has been but dimly realised. On some vessels every bolt and nut had to be carefully examined for it was found that many of the more vital ones had been sawn half through and replaced, and had steam chests been put under pressure a violent explosion would have taken place. Quite a common practice seems to have been to place a steel wedge in the cylinder heads so as to break the piston rod, while a ring of holes was often drilled in the cylinder walls. Great care had to be exercised by the surveyors who examined the vessels, for death-traps lurked at every turn. The turning of a door handle might have set an infernal machine working that would have wrecked the ship. On the other hand, many dummy bombs were laid about, apparently to add zest to the search. The most common place for live bombs to be hidden was among the coal bunkers, many of them having been cleverly disguised as lumps of coal. A frequent occurrence was to find valves removed from valve boxes, and in some cases the watertight floors of the double bottom had been riddled with holes. Sea valves, shell riveting, steering gear, compasses, watertight doors and manholes—all gave evidence of diabolical cleverness.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:—

York Building. Tel. 1574. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S.	"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 31st.
S.S.	"VENEZUELA"	Jan. 30th, 1918.
S.S.	"ECUADOR"	Feb. 27th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:— Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer)	12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 5th DECEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

THURSDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Honam. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single $3, Return $5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 583 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Haiphong	Weishing	J. M. Co.	6, Dec.
Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	6, Dec.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	6, Dec.
Shanghai	Siukiang	B. & S.	6, Dec.
Chinwangtao	Hoihow	B. & S.	6, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	7, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	7, Dec.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	9, Dec
Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	11, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	11, Dec.
Kobe	Jabodas	J.C.J. L.	12, Dec.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	13, Dec
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	15, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin M	N. Y. K.	18, Dec.
Shanghai	Ijimanoek	J.C.J. L.	25, Dec.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Collieries.

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Cable Address:—"IWASAKI." Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & CO., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE.
Manager.
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on November 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
Tytam	27ft. 3in. Below overflow	14ft. 3in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	25ft. 9in. Below overflow	17ft. 11in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	8ft. 5in. Above overflow	90ft. 5in. Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	16ft. 0in. Below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	38ft. 10in. Below overflow	34ft. 8in. Below overflow
Pokfulum	12ft. 3in. Below overflow	11ft. 3in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Tytam	193.66	275.26
Tytam Byewash	.50	3.92
Tytam Intermediate	209.91	97.85
Tytam Tuk	191.85	1,057.00
Wong-nai-chung	.99	8.32
Pokfulum	41.35	41.69
Total	637.66	1,471.05

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

	1916	1917
Consumption	190.24	180.22 M. gallons
Estimated population	266,219	269,719
Consumption per head per day	23.0	22.3 gallons

Constant supply in all districts during October in both years 1916 and 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	1ft. 0in. Below overflow	1ft. 0in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	342.10	342.10

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

	1916	1917
Consumption	40.80	42.50 M. gallons
Estimated population	94,900	100,900
Consumption per head per day	13.3	13.3 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department.

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Anderson Miss A G
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Belilios Mrs E R
Branch Capt & Mrs B
Baring J H
Baxter Capt J
Biggar Mr & Mrs D M
Burns N
Bonuman P J M
Courtney J D
Carpmael Mr & Mrs
Calderon L A
Christman Miss C N
Chotzner Mrs
Carpmael Miss
Cocklin F L
Davenport W B
Dickinson W H
Finlayson Capt E
Gould Mr & Mrs J
Goulburn V
Glazebrooke Miss C M
Glazebrooke F E
Hodgson Mr & Mrs Paul
Hall Capt T P
Hodgins Mrs A E
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A
Hooper A Shelton
Harper G
Haskell D
Huffman E
Hoogewerff W
Hope L
Hobbs Miss E
Innes Capt & Mrs R
Joseph E M
Journel Miss G de
Journel Miss H de
Journel Mr & Mrs R de
Jacobsen Miss E
Johnston Mr & Mrs J W
Jolly Mrs M
Jellion Mrs N
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Lauritsen Mr & Mrs O
Leiria Mr & Mrs J J
Loogland Capt H P
Lasselgne Lt
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Labaussat E
Larsen Capt L
Maitland Mr & Mrs F
Macdonald Major D
Meines H Van
Marecki J
Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Maslin H E
Moulder A B
Mitchell Capt & Mrs
Nicolson J S
Odell A E
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Robinson Capt A
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Pearne Mrs S A
Pearse Dr W W
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Shirley Miss W
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Muton E H
Muir R
Mathews Mrs de
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Evans F W S
Evans S
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Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Macaulay Capt & Mrs H M C
Nightingale Mr & Mrs G F
Perkins T L
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Roberts Mr & Mrs W E
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Next departures from HONGKONG:

	Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	Goe-taer	10000	5th Dec.
	Rindjani	8000	19th Dec.
	Rembrandt	10000	
To SINGAPORE and JAVA	Koningin der Nederlanden	15000	15th Dec.
	Ophir	8000	29th Dec.
	Vondel	10000	
	Oranje	8000	

These super-fine passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

For further particulars apply to:

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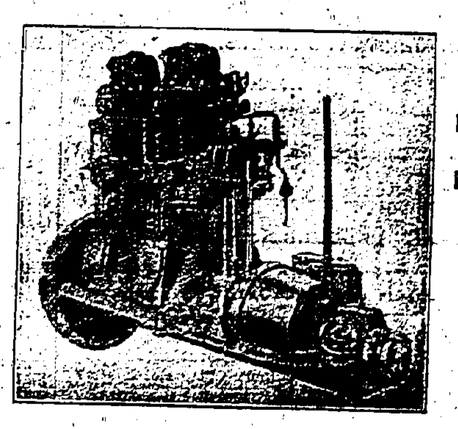

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE: SPRINGS	SIZE OF TIDE: NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	84' top, 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	23' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264	60' 6"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	60'	24'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	220'	80'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	466'	83'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hare Dock	470'	84'	0	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	381'	84'	28	7' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

P. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "PERSIA MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd December, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th December, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 9th December, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 14th December, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1917.

NOTICE.

NOTICE

During the absence of the staff compiling a Dollar Directory in Singapore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all communications can be addressed.

Our P. O. Box is 431
Our Telephone No. 1906.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"CONQUERED AND DONE FOR."

Sorry Lament by Admiral von Tirpitz.

London, December 4.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* contains a full report of a speech by Admiral von Tirpitz at Essen, in the course of which he said:—Not only has England taken our Colonies and Mesopotamia, but she has anchored deeper and firmer the bases of her maritime and Colonial supremacy. Further, she has to day abolished German competition in all parts of the earth and tarnished and trodden down German prestige and honour by an unprecedented system of calumny and lies. In the whole Trans-Atlantic world we are considered conquered and done for." As far as is known, von Tirpitz has never before made such admissions publicly.

PARIS CONFERENCE ENDS.

Promise of Great Results.

London, December 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Inter-Allied Conference has closed. Colonel House said there had been co-ordination and unity of purpose promising great results in the future. He was profoundly convinced we should reach the goal. He paid a tribute to the great deeds of France, saying that America was honoured to fight by the side of so gallant a comrade.

M. Clemenceau, the Premier, stated that it was no longer a question of great and little nations but of all peoples fighting for the same ideal. Justice and liberty were great and they would succeed in attaining their ideal by dint of sacrifices which would soon be magnificently recompensed.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has announced that the Allied Conference has given happy results, practically assuring unity of action, economically, financially and militarily. The needs of the Allies regarding finance, munitions, transport and supplies had been carefully studied and decisions would guarantee them every satisfaction. The creation of a Supreme Inter-Allied Naval Committee had been decided upon, while unity of military action had been certainly realised by the Allied General Staff which was working according to programme. Diplomatically also there was complete agreement reached on all matters necessary to ensure victory.

THE CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN.

London, December 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto states that the Victory Loan totals over eighty millions sterling. There were over half a million subscribers.

U.S. DRY DOCK FIRE.

London, December 4.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that four large buildings of the Morse Drydock Company have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at a million dollars. A considerable amount of valuable machinery was destroyed.

ENEMY BOY SCOUTS LAND IN IRELAND.

London, December 4.

Two "Citizen Enemy Boy Scouts" landed at Belfast from Ardrossan carrying a portmanteau. They were shadowed and the portmanteau was found to contain sufficient explosives to blow up a street.

THE FREIGHT PROBLEM.

London, December 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Shipping Board recommends that Congress should have a more complete control of the regulation of merchant ships, especially with a view to preventing extortionate ocean freights. It asks for additional legislation to cover the transfer of American vessels to foreign registry. The Shipping Board had under contract on October 31 the construction of 1,151 vessels and was negotiating contracts for 199 additional ships with a total tonnage of 7,858,000.

WAR ON GERMANY'S ALLIES.

London, December 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Lodgeranking, a Republican Member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, has urged the declaration of war on Germany's Allies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE MOVE.

The Allied Understanding in Asia Minor.

London, December 3.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that no agreement had been made with France and Russia whereby France would receive the seaboard of Syria, Adana vilayet and a port in Lesser Armenia and Russia receive Erzerum, Trebizond, Bitlis, the Van vilayets and Kurdistan down to the Persian frontier. The Anglo-Franco-Russian understandings with respect to Asia Minor did not involve annexation.

Increased Fraternisation.

London, December 3.

The Russian military plenipotentiary accredited to the British armies reports that fraternisation has increased, especially on the Northern and Western Fronts in connection with the armistice. An enemy mine blew up the torpedo-boat Bditelniy.

Maximalists in a Minority.

Petrograd, December 3.

So far the election returns show a large aggregate of provinces anti-Maximalist, while a minority in the army is supporting them. The following are some examples of the polling. In Rostoffondon province the Cossacks and Cadets together obtained a 7,000 plurality over the Maximalists. In the town of Elizabethroad (Jewish) the Coalition received 8,000, Socialists 4,000; Cadets 3,700; Maximalists 1,500; Nijnii Novogorod.—Cadets, 3,500; Socialists, 1,000; Maximalists, 400. Penza—Cadets 7,200; Socialists 7,000; Maximalists, 2,700. Sevastopol.—Maximalists under twenty per cent. of the whole. Samara, supposed to be a Socialist stronghold, gave only 1,000 Maximalist plurality over the Socialists and Cadets combined.

The Local Armistice.

Amsterdam, December 3.

The Berlin official message adds: The local armistice mentioned earlier began at 10 o'clock last night. Arrangements have been made referring to mutual intercourse and military activities. At least 48 hours must elapse before the recommencement of hostilities in the event of the denunciation of the truce.

Allied Subjects Leaving Moscow.

Petrograd, December 3.

Allied subjects are hastening to leave Moscow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Troops Fighting Like Tigers.

London, December 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports: The activity mentioned this morning in the region of La Vacquerie was apparently the signal for the enemy artillery to blaze up along the whole front from Gonnelieu to Moeuvres. Our guns thundered in reply, and the hurricane of fire has now lasted some hours. A new German division from Flanders has been brought to this front; also various fresh independent units are identified.

The Germans appear to be making a supreme effort in this sector, but the correspondent temperately observes: For miles behind our lines is one great screen of extraordinary activity.

Our men are fighting like tigers. They have piled up a regular barrier of field-grey corpses. We recovered still more of the guns temporarily lost during the first onslaught on Friday. During Friday one battery of ten of our machine guns fired 70,000 rounds at an average range of 1,200 yards, with ghastly effect.

Violent Enemy Offensive.

London, December 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy has resumed his offensive with great violence. To-day's fighting was exceptionally severe. From Gonnelieu to Marcoing the enemy delivered attacks in great strength with large forces, and was repulsed with heavy losses. Our positions were maintained everywhere except La Vacquerie and eastward of Marcoing where the line was slightly withdrawn. The enemy broke through at one point southward of Marcoing, but an immediate counter-attack restored the situation. We advanced our line slightly south-eastward of Polygon Wood and secured prisoners. Sunday's operation northward of Passchendaele yielded 129 prisoners and a few machine guns.

A MONTH'S BRITISH CAPTURES.

London, December 3.

It is officially stated that the British captures in November were:—

Western Theatre: 11,551 prisoners; 138 guns.

Palestine: 10,454 prisoners; 80 guns.

East Africa: 4,403 of whom 1,212 are Europeans; three guns.

Mesopotamia: 437 prisoners.

Salonika: 24 prisoners.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

Washington, December 4.

Congress has opened with a pronounced air of confidence and determination to prosecute the war without sparing resources. It was noticeable that the Treasury's estimates provide for $13,500,000,000 of which $11,000,000,000 is for war purposes.

SINO-JAPANESE FAIR.

First to be Held in Peking.

The first Sino-Japanese Industrial Exposition, as decided at the recent conference of the Federation of all the Chambers of Commerce throughout Japan, will be held in Peking some time in the autumn of 1918 at the cost of Y2,000,000 or Y3,000,000. The Chinese Government has been informed of this decision, which was made at a conference of the representatives of the six leading Chambers of Commerce, of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokyohama, Nagoya and Kobe, held at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce on the morning of the 18th instant.

Mr. Nakashoji, Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is reported to have approved the plan and a committee was appointed to visit Premier Count Terauchi on the 19th to ask his approval which was accordingly given.

This will be followed by more fairs of the same nature in the future, either in Japan or China, the idea of the Japanese business men in promoting this plan being to aid in promoting friendship between the two nations.

Italian Convent Bazaar.

The Mother Superior of the Italian Convent desires to thank Mme. A. Gallassi, mother of the Italian Consul, for declaring the recent bazaar open and for her patronage; also the numerous patrons and friends who helped so materially towards its success—Italian, English, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and Parsee. In particular would she like to mention the editors of the English and Chinese dailies, Mons. D. Pozzoni, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, Lady Chater, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. E. V. M. B. de Souza, Consul for Portugal, Messrs. Sincere and Co. for generous donations, also Miss V. Bazavet for the gift of a splendid doll and Mr. P. X. Kwok for the active work he did to make the bazaar a success. The Superioress is thankful also to Commodore Sandeman for loan of flags and bunting and the President of St. Joseph's Congregation and Professor Vassallo for their excellent band.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

Cancellation of the Naval Scheme.

In regard to the adjustment of Service pay in Hongkong, we are given to understand that the telegram giving details of the new scheme as it applies to the Navy has now been cancelled. The naval arrangement varied from that applicable to the Army in that only 50 per cent. of the total pay and allowances were to be converted at a 2/- dollar instead of 75 per cent. in the case of the Army.

So far as the Army scheme is concerned, at present no news has been received cancelling the arrangement, though there is a feeling in some quarters that it would have been a more equitable plan had the fixed 2/- dollar only applied to pay, the allowances being left unaffected.

HONGKONG SCOTSMEN THANKED.

A Message from Sir Douglas Haig.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, President of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, informs us that the following message has been received in reply to a telegram sent to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig from the St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong:—

"Anton, St. Andrew's Society, Hongkong.

"Your kind wire has given pleasure to all ranks of the British Armies and on their behalf and on my own please convey to our brother Scots in Hongkong our hearty thanks for their very welcome congratulations and our appreciation for what they are doing on behalf of Scottish Hospitals for wounded of all nationalities."

DOUGLAS HAIG."

Exciting Balloon Incident.

As a balloon was descending at Eltham the drag rope caught in some telegraph wires and then became fastened to a signal post at the railway station. The stationmaster climbed the signal post and liberated the rope. As the balloon soared away an express train dashed through the station.

AIR RAIDS.

What We Could Do In Reply.

The *Observer's* aviation correspondent writes:—

British airmen flying a type of machine that has been used in our bombing raids for many months past, and which was actually available twenty months ago, could by night bomb the vast cluster of munitions, manufacturing, and ordinance works on the Rhine with no greater difficulties than those surmounted by the Germans raiding London last week. Our pilots are keen enough to do it. They are not sent on this errand because, so far, there have never been more than enough of these machines for the more pressing necessity of bombing German aerodromes, railways, and dumps in Belgium.

No one would dispute the wisdom of the operations that at present use up all our available big-range types of aeroplane. The work done has been of enormous value; the enemy has been harassed continually, and his concentrations of troops and supplies seriously disturbed; important damage has been done to his aerodromes, and last Thursday an attack on England was nipped in the bud. What is disquieting the minds of many people is the thought that if the opportunity had been seized, say eighteen months ago, there would have been enough machines to spare now for larger operations.

From our advanced bases to Crefeld, Essen, Dusseldorf, Cologne, and Duisburg the distance is less than 200 miles. From the German advanced bases, London is nearer by some forty miles. But the machine that has been available for the British Air Services—and in use to a small extent—has hitherto been superior to big German bombers in point of radius of action, and the distance handicap is therefore of no consequence.

The Germans prove by their preference for raiding by moonlight that they are somewhat dependent upon the amount of visibility it offers, especially where water and land meet, as in the Thames Estuary and through London. The Rhine makes an equally good guiding line under similar conditions.

So simple, obvious, and desirable an operation would be the bombing of this great German centre of military industry that there is no need to dwell upon it. It surely must be as plain to the directors of affairs in Whitehall as it is to the enemy. Its possibility was demonstrated three years ago in the days when our airmen, on machines far inferior to those now available, destroyed Zeppelins in their sheds at Dusseldorf and elsewhere. It clamoured to be done when British manufacturers nearly two years ago offered an aeroplane that, as pointed out in these columns, raised aircraft to the status of a strategic arm and gave living meaning to Air Power. It was brought home to us last July with thundering emphasis when twenty-two big German bombers, in formation almost unshakeable, in broad daylight, hailed down their challenge to London. Our own splendid and, indeed, more destructive raids over the enemy in Belgium have shown the way, long after the need for showing it should have been necessary, during the past three months. Last week the remarkable voyages of Italian flight from Turin to London by Captain the Marquis Giulio Laureati was, after all, no more than a repetition of the same lesson.

We have a right to ask why we have still to be shown again and again, when we had the instrument placed in our hands twenty months ago. Obvious though the desirability of hitting Germany through the air may be, is there not too much proof that Whitehall has been slow to see it?

We have been too content with the "ascendancy in the air" referred to in one of Lord French's early dispatches, with tactical advantages, with winning "on points." Why, when the big machine was produced, did not either of the Air Services plan long distance raids by, say, two hundred of them twice a day for a week, estimating all details relating to starting points, sheds, personnel, transport, and supplies. If that, or some such enterprise, had been tackled in the right way at the right time it would to-day be in operation. By it more military damage would have been effected for smaller outlay of machinery and men than would be possible by any other means. The facts are beyond dispute. This was no wild scheme for raids by thousands of machines: it was feasible. Why was it not taken in hand energetically at the time?

The Rhine towns are within range of our advanced bases. Even nearer, to the French, are Frankfurt and Stransburg. In the former case the distances concerned are nothing like so great as would render the operation valueless through limitation of the load-marin available for explosive. Nor is there reason to believe that we should suffer unduly heavy casualties: our raiders, indeed, nearly every night cross the very battle-lines at lower altitudes than those at which the Germans venture over London, and they do not suffer excessive losses. And all along the Rhine are the great bridges upon which so much of the enemy's military effort depends.

This situation is not a bit like that provided by the Zeppelin offensive of a year ago. The aeroplane is a rapidly improving vehicle. Even supposing—rather hopefully, perhaps—that the defences of London are now so efficient that the metropolis has little to fear at present from aeroplane offensive, there would still stand out the urgent necessity to put all our will into aeroplane strategic offensive.

Who can doubt that the Germans are preparing more formidable types than any they have yet used? We may be also. As a target for anti-aircraft guns formations are not a bit easier to deal with than single craft. Clearly, unless our own preparations at this moment are well advanced on the same grand scale, the enemy will continue to enjoy the credit of having the clearer perception of Air Power, and will deal us some most unpleasant blows. There is one way to defeat them, and that is by big operations against vital and vulnerable spots on such a scale that they will be preoccupied with the problem of defence. This, combined with the bewilderment and shattering of their preparations, and organisation in Belgium, will assist enormously towards victory.

The United States is in the war with all its immense resources and determination. How has the American aerial effort been directed during the last six months? Our new Ally, we know, is anxious to concert her efforts with ours. Programmes were framed, or should have been, six months ago. Were they merely an enlargement of our own, with a view to the mere tactical and routine employment of the aerial arm, or were the based upon the right conception of Air Power as a thing apart? If the American effort is being directed merely from the land and sea department it must fall just so far short of full strength as ours has. Before the winter comes let this question be asked, and answered in the right way.

What we must realise is that there is no time to spare for waiting for small developments, or, when it is a question of using aeroplanes in big-scale offensive, worrying about Pullman Car finish. What is needed is clear vision, bold policy, and swift concentration of energy.

That these have not marked our air policy is quite possibly due to the lack of a separate air department, with authority in its element as great as that of the Admiralty in affairs of the sea.

Apart from balloons and airships, the greatest part of the work of the Royal Naval Air Service is in connection with land warfare, in co-operation with the Army. This is the occupation of the fighting squadrons of the R.N.A.S. in France. Naturally, the training of the officers who carry it on would not fit them for most of the routine of the Royal Flying Corps over the battle-lines. For that matter, it would not altogether fit them for overseas or naval work. On the Western Front, then, the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service work closely together, and, let it be clearly understood, work very well together.

Meanwhile, the particular business of the Royal Naval Air Service—namely, seaplanes—has not proved of sufficient importance to claim more than a moiety of the strength of that Service. The old parrot cry, "The seaplane is Britain's defence!" has proved as fallacious as the best judges foretold. The seaplane, so far as this war is concerned, can only be used in certain limited, although highly important, directions. There is no need to enlarge upon that statement, which will scarcely be questioned. Now, the continual readjustment of the spheres of activity of the two Services must, and does, create confusion and friction. The overland work on the Western Front, at any rate, would be better done by one well-directed Service. And this is only one among many points, including that of the duplication of various departments accessory to flying

TRADE WITH WUCHOW.

British Boats Transferred to Chinese.

In connection with the transfer of the Sainam, Nanning, Lintan and Sanui from the West River British Steamship Company to a Chinese syndicate, the *Peking Daily News* of November 28 says the transaction has received the necessary permission of the Government, and the new owners will assume control some time next month.

The sale will not affect the trading facilities with the river ports, for although the boats will, in future, fly the Chinese instead of the British flag they will all be maintained on their present run. It is impossible to give a name to the Chinese syndicate on whose behalf the purchase has been made, because the syndicate is not yet completely formed. The purchase money is guaranteed, but beyond this nothing very definite has yet been settled.

The trade with Wuchow under present conditions is of little importance to the foreign community, but it is hoped that British companies will remain alive to the great possibilities of development that may arise in the future. The situation of Wuchow makes it the natural distributing centre for the trade between Kweichow, Eastern Yunnan, Kwangsi, Hongkong and Canton, and when all danger of political disturbances has been eliminated it should make a bold bid for second place as the largest trade mart in the South of China. Rich antimony, copper, tin and coal mines abound in the neighbourhood, and as soon as the Chinese Government permit these to be worked under reasonable conditions a splendid impetus will be given to the river traffic and British companies should be ready with suitable vessels for the transport trade. As evidence of the riches awaiting exploitation it may be remembered that Messrs. Carlowitz had a sample consignment of tin from the Kwangsi mines sent to Europe as an experiment and it realised there more than tin from Singapore.

By the present steamer routes Wuchow is about 220 miles from Canton and Hongkong. It is the limit of navigation for ocean going steamers, but Nanning, some 360 miles further up the river, which was opened to foreign trade in 1907, can be reached all the year round by boats drawing not more than 2½ feet of water.

LAWN TENNIS.

Civil Service v. 25th Middlesex.

Played at Happy Valley, a pleasant game resulting in favour of the home team by 15 games. Scores:—

Clark and O. Woodman lost to Adams and Fawcett, 3-8; beat Ross and Sewell, 8-5; beat Tillett and Watts, 7-4.

Reynolds and Dr. Woodman beat Adams and Fawcett, 9-2; beat Ross and Sewell, 9 2; lost to Tillett and Watts, 4-7.

Sara and Vergette beat Adams and Fawcett, 6-5; beat Ross and Sewell, 6-5; lost to Tillett and Watts, 5-6.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Spanish Olive Oil.

The Spanish Government has prohibited the export of olive oil from the Spanish territories with the exception of the stocks forwarded for foreign destinations before the date of the prohibition decree or earmarked for shipment before the same date. In the case of those exceptional shipments the Government will levy a certain amount of export duties.

The Home Markets.

London, October 3.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 4½ per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 4 13-16 to 4¾ per cent. The Silver market has experienced a sharp reaction, bars being now quoted at 47½ d. per oz. The meeting has been held of the Daejan (Java) Rubber Estate. Coffee has maintained a steady tone with moderate sales. Sugar firm at the fixed rates. Peppers quiet, but firm. Rice is steady and unchanged. Manila Hemp is still firm at the Government rates. Plantation Rubber has been dull and prices easier. Standard No. 1 Crepe being now 2s. 8d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 6¼d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 4d. per lb. Straits Tin is £243 10s. to £224 for cash, and £241 to £241 10s. for three months' delivery.

American Dyes.

The American dye industry has not only grown big enough to supply practically all domestic needs, but is now exporting important quantities to other nations. In July nearly $500,000 worth of aniline dyes were shipped abroad, according to figures published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. This is the first time that separate statistics for aniline export have ever been issued, the innovation resulting from the recent striking growth of the trade. Of all the industries created or developed as a direct result of war conditions, none has shown more rapid progress than American dyestuffs. From only seven establishments in which 528 people were engaged in producing 6 619,729 pounds of coal-tar colours, valued at $1,126,699, in 1914, the industry has developed until now it not only supplies the domestic demand for colours, but has even invaded the foreign market in European, neutral and allied countries, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, British India and Japan.

Whaling in Japan.

Whaling in Japanese waters is carried on under licence from the Government, the number of whalers being restricted to 30, of which one company owns 24. There is little prospect of the number of whalers being increased at present. The whalers are steam vessels of about 100 to 150 tons, and are built after the Norwegian whaling type. They carry a crew of from 25 to 30, the gunners being mostly Norwegian. The boats seldom venture more than 50 to 60 miles from land, and only remain out a day or so at a time. They are not equipped to extract the oil on the boats, and therefore the captured whales have to be towed to port. About 10 to 20 per cent. are lost through various causes, e.g. storms and breaking of ropes. The varieties of whale mostly caught are the sperm and sulphur bottom. According to figures supplied by the Fisheries Bureau of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and commerce, the estimated number of whales caught in 1916 was 1,400 valued at Y.1,156,000 as compared with actual catches of 1710 whales in 1915, valued at Y. 1,064,869, and 1,700 in 1914, valued at Y.1,412,468. The approximate yield of whale oil in Japan is stated to have been 2'500 tons in 1913, 4,500 tons in 1914, and 5,500 tons in 1915. About 5,000 tons is considered a safe estimate of the production in 1917. The process of rendering the oil, whilst effective as regards the quantity obtained, is as yet crude and unsatisfactory as regards quality.

Freight Rates.

The major part of the American merchantmen under the control of their Government are to be allowed to remain in their present services, the U. S. commandeering of all the vessels of over 2,500 tons, taking effect from October 15, being operative in the only shape of keeping the freight rates within the specified limits. There is no doubt, however, that the rates have been depressed by the commandeering. As regards cargo-boats and tank steamers, the freights were fluctuating between 47s. 6d. and 50s. from the end of last year to last Autumn. At the time of promulgation of the Requisition Law, the market became rather depressed, and 35s. to 42s. 6d. for the South American service, and 43s. 6d. to 45s. for the neutral vessels on the trans-Pacific service were quoted, which rates have come down by about 30-40 per cent. at present. In comparison, however, with the rate of G. $2.20 named by the British Government for 4,000-6,000 ton class cargo boats, the American rates are still nearly twice as dear.

But the present American rates are quite low, compared with those obtaining in Japan, viz., about G. Y. 23-24 for 2,500-3,000 ton class vessels and about G. Y. 28 for 6,000-8,000 ton class vessels. The charges for the passenger-boats are computed on the gross ton as in Great Britain, while the cargo-boats go by the dead-weight ton. This copying of the British example in adopting the distinct bases of calculation may have been made with an eye to using the bulk of the passenger tonnage available for the transportation of troops and war stores to the Allied countries in Europe. Compared with the rates ruling in Great Britain, where the official rates are no more than 25s. per ton gross for those of 15-20 knots, the American rates in the Requisiton Law are nearly fourfold.

Proposed Extension of Indo-Japanese Draft Date.

As a means of encouraging Japan's export trade to India and thus to reduce the difficulties attendant upon the importation of Indian raw cotton it is reported that the authorities are contemplating the extension of the term of drafts on India, and are now in communication with the exchange banks on the matter. The proposal is nothing new, being professedly modelled on a German practice. It is pointed out that the reason why before the war Germany was able to command the greater portion of Russia's import trade was because the German exporters allowed long credits for their Russian customers, their drafts often running for one or even two years. If a similar practice is adopted by Japanese merchants with regard to India, this will go a long way towards increasing Japan's exports to India. The authorities accredited with a desire to see the maximum term of Japanese drafts on India, which is at present three or four months extended to one year or so. An extension of the term means an advance in the discount rate, but this disadvantage exporters may shift on to the shoulders of the Indian consumer by correspondingly raising the price of goods. The exchange bankers, however, will be at some disadvantage in that their working capital will have to be locked up. It is therefore said that if the reported Government proposal is to be realised, the Bank of Japan or some other semi-official banking institutions will be called upon to afford special facilities to the exchange banks in re-discounting of drafts with a view both of relieving the strain on the latter's capital and of minimising the extent to which exporters will find themselves compelled by the advance in the discount rate to raise the price of export to India. —*Japan Chronicle.*

Shanghai Freight Market.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., in their fortnightly freight market report, state:—We intend to ignore the freight market to the United Kingdom in the future—unless something important or unforeseen occurs—as there is absolutely no change to report from one month's end to the other and this is likely to exist so long as the Government control of shipping lasts. Via Pacific:—The Transpacific Freight Bureau has just issued tariff No. 7, according to which the rate on tea has been reduced to G. $40 per ton and on general cargo to G. $50 per ton, but the revival in the export-market, which we foreshadowed in our last issue, continues and an extra "outside" boat has been placed on the berth for December-January loading at G. $50 per ton weight or measurement, at ship's option. Coastwise:—Our northern market has continued fairly active during the past fortnight and the demand seems likely to increase. Newchwang is expected to close about the end of this month and it is doubtful as yet whether Tientsin will be able to be kept open as it was last winter owing to the silted state of Taku Bar caused by the Chihli floods. As regards the south, the floods in Siam and consequent damage to crops has had a weakening effect on the southern market. For New York via Panama:—The congestion of cargo on this berth continues and we see no chance of any relief in the near future.

The Chemical Trade.

Professor Arthur G. Green, F.R.S., of the Manchester School of Technology, approached on October 10 for his views upon the indictments which Professor Armstrong and Professor Pope levelled against the Government's handling of the chemical industry, expressed his full agreement with the views put forward by Professors Pope and Armstrong. "After nearly three years' trial," he said, "it must be regretfully admitted that the measures taken by the Government have hitherto availed little or nothing towards establishing the industry upon a permanent footing in this country, but, on the contrary, have rather tended to impede normal development. Such progress as has been effected has been entirely due to the unassisted enterprise of individual firms. The appointment of a man as Government dye-stuff controller who, however eminent and capable he may be, does not possess expert knowledge of the dyestuff industry, is only perpetuating the original error. Unless something more than this is done, much of the ground gained during the war will be lost again afterwards, and the control of the dye stuff manufacturing industry, so essential to the economic, scientific and intellectual development of this country, will inevitably relapse once more into German control. The strength of the German position lies largely in the superior knowledge which they have accumulated during half a century by the work of hundreds of research chemists and by the establishment of an army of experts (chemists, chemical engineers, dyers, and business men), which has been gradually called into existence as the industry grew. One of the first directions, therefore, in which State assistance is urgently required is a large grant to cover the cost of essential research. The second is that the dye-stuff industry should be regarded as a war industry, and afforded every facility to establish itself, as far as may be possible, before the return of normal times. The world's stocks of pre-war dyestuffs are now nearly exhausted, and it is certain that upon the conclusion of peace there will be an enormous demand for all countries to replenish the exhausted supplies. If our factories are not in a position to accept a large proportion of these orders they must of necessity go to German works. Every effort should be concentrated on improving our processes, and extending the scale of our operations, and Government assistance should only be given to those who have proved by their previous achievements that they are qualified to carry through what they undertake."

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Charles Dickens "Nicholas Nickleby" Chap. XXXVII.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
H. K. & S. Banks	s.	$620
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	s.	$3.0
North Chinas	b. & sa.	t. 115
Unions	s.	$750
Yangtszes	b. ex 73	$190
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	n.	$125
H. K. Fires	n.	$310
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	s.	$80
Steamboats	sa. & s.	$18½
Indos (Def.)	sa.	$145
Indos (Pref.)	b.	$34
Shells	b.	111/6
Ferries	n.	$28½
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	b.	$88
Malabons	b.	$34½
MINING		
Kailans	s.	39/-
Langkats	n.	t. 15
Raubs	n.	$2.25
Tronohs	n.	26/-
Urals	n.	30/-
Oriental Cons.	n.	28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	s.	$96
Kowloon Docks	s.	$125
S'hai Docks	b.	t. 72
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	$90
H. K. Hotels	b.	$90
Land Invest.	n.	$88
H'phreys Est.	b.	$5.75
K'loon Lands	n.	$30
S'hai Lands	b.	t. 70
West Points	b.	$79
Reclamations	n.	$115
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	b.	t. 172½
Kung Yiks	b.	t. 15½
S'hai Cottons	b.	t. 11¼
Yangtszepoos	b.	t. 6.65
Orientals	s.	t. 40
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	b.	$46½
China Light & P.	b.	$31½
Providents	b.	$7½
Dairy Farms	b.	$24
Green Islands	b.	$7.60
H. K. Electrics	b.	$48
H. K. Ice Co.,	n.	$150
Ropes	n.	$20½
Steel Foundries	n.	$10
Trams, Low Level	s.	$6.60
Trams, Peak, old	s.	$8¼
Trams, Peak, new	s.	cts. 90
Laundries	b.	$8
U. Waterboats	b.	$12
Watsons	b. & sa.	$6½
Wm. Powells	s.	$6.50
Morning Posts	n.	$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/11
Demand	2/11⅛
30 d/s.	2/11¼
60 d/s.	2/11⅜
4 m/s.	2/11½
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	124⅛
T/T Japan	134½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	69½
T/T Java	158½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.02½
Demand, Paris	4 03

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/-¼
4 m/s. D/P	3/-⅜
6 m/s. L/C	3/-⅜
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/-⅝
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	70¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom
4 m/s. Francs	4.17½
6 m/s. Francs	4.22½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	69⅝
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	139
Demand, Singapore	124⅛
On Haiphong	1¼% prem.
On Saigon	1% prem.
On Bangkok	52¾
Sovereign	6.75 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44
Bar Silver, per oz.	42¾

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces	7¼% dis.
Chinese... 10 „	7⅛% „
Hongkong 20 cents	par.
„ 10 „	„

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HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

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INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

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Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

中華滙業銀行

Capital (¼ Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)
Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.
HEAD OFFICE:
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In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
5, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

5.30 A.M. to	6.00 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
6.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	„	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	1.00 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	5.15 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
5.15 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	9.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
9.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	„	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	„	15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
5.30 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car at Midnight.

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By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available, for all cars now already full, running at the times stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made to Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes."
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THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

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Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
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TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies are now in Love in bed of Martin's Apiol & Steel Pills, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them Recommend them, hence their ever-increasing sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them 60/-, Post Free Anywhere in the World, or post free 8/- from Martin's Chemist, Southampton, England.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

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£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
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Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoe.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, Esq.
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MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
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For 6 months, ¾ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 1 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

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THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB.
Chief Manager.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

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RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid Up 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000
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The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
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HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.
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Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $1,348,000
U.S. $7,848,000
BRANCHES:—
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All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

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Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 22,100,000
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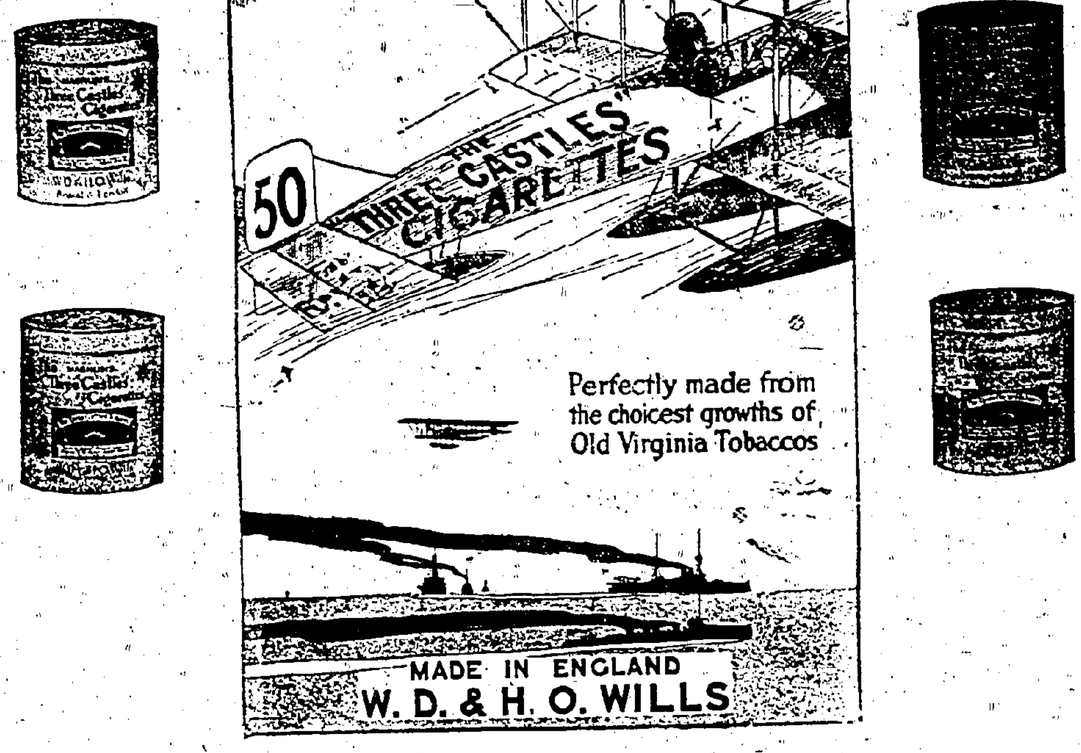
Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
YISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917.

A SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED



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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GERMANY.

Question of Her Political Future.

The *Fortnightly Review* for September contains two very interesting complementary articles on the effect which the war, and especially the Russian Revolution, are likely to have upon the anti-monarchical forces at present in ferment in Germany. Dr. Kuno Francke, Emeritus Curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, presents an analysis of the social organisation political tendencies and temper of the German people from the German standpoint. His view appears to be that the German Socialist party, which has in years past habitually taken a demonstratively antimonarchical stand, was indulging only in theatrical demonstrations which were no part of the vital Socialist programme. The concrete demands for which the party has stood unswervingly for forty years are:—Ministerial responsibility to Parliament, suffrage reform in Prussia, redistribution, disestablishment, free public instruction for all, the substitution of the militia system for the present military service, direct taxation only, labour reform, nationalisation of the large industries. The most urgent of these at the moment is suffrage reform, but Dr. Francke believes that they will all be granted in time, and that none of them is fundamentally incompatible with monarchical government:—

The Germany of the future, I believe, will not be a republic; for there is no evidence to show that the German people think that the monarchy has forfeited its right of leadership either before this war or during it. On the other hand, there is every likelihood that the Socialists will come to be the dominant party and that their ascendancy will force all other parties to compromises with their democratic programme.

In the second article the Hon. C. M. Beck replies to Dr. Francke from the Entente point of view. He takes the obvious point that Dr. Francke's paper entirely ignores the possibility of a German defeat, which is a vital element in the problem. What will happen to the Imperial Government, he asks, if the war's result should be for Germany not a Jena but a Sedan? When the day of reckoning comes, and the defeat and disillusionment, will he meekly turn his mind to the solution of suffrage problems, or will he not rather first call his rulers to a stern reckoning for deluging Germany with blood in a wholly causeless and fruitless war?

I do not pretend to any gift of prophecy. If anyone four years ago had predicted the events of the interim he would have been regarded as a lunatic, and no one can confidently predict the events of the next four years. Germany may remain an empire, and no one can ignore the possibility that in the shuffling of the cards the Kaiser may retain his throne, with or without his present powers. But for the reasons that I have given it is at least equally possible that with the defeat of Germay the Emperor will share the fate of Napoleon III., and the strongest reason for this belief is that it will be apparent to every intelligent German, when this war is ended, that the only hope of a durable peace, and the only possibility for Germany to enjoy on equal terms fellowship with the free States of the world, lies in the abolition of its mediæval monarchy, and the substitution either of a limited monarchy with a different dynasty, or a republic. Prussia is not the only German State. Saxony, Baden, Bavaria—never too friendly to Prussia—may have something to say when they realise that the detrunement of Prussian power is a *sine qua non* of a lasting peace.

Death of the Rev. Dr. John Hunter.

The Rev. Dr. John Hunter died somewhat suddenly at his residence at Hampstead on September 16. Born at Aberdeen in 1849, he was ordained minister of the Congregational Church at York, in succession to the Rev. Jas. Parsons, in 1871. He was elected the first Nonconformist President of the Theological Society of the Ministry of Glasgow in 1895. In 1882 he became minister of Wycliff Church, Hull, and in 1887 he took over the pastorate of Trinity Church, Glasgow, and officiated there until 1902. He returned to the pastorate of Trinity Church, Glasgow, in 1904, and remained in that position until 1913, when he resigned owing to ill-health. Subsequently he was able to undertake literary work and to preach to large congregations. The death of his elder son, who was killed on the Somme last year, was a severe blow to him from which he never really recovered.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

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Queen's Buildings
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

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HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of portage on letters from Hongkong to Fatshan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over	5lbs...	90 cents.
Do.	7lbs...	$1.80 "
Do.	11lbs...	2.70 "

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 5d. 11h. 30m.—No returns from Japan and Indo-China. The anticyclone has weakened, and, with few exceptions, pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 80.34 inches against an average of 82.13 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
December 5, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Wostock	6a	30.08	15		calm		1 b
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Kagima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Iahijima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
Whaiwei	6a	30.28	34	60	sw	2	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.38	39	93	nw	1	o
Gutulaff	"	30.33	44	92	n	2	o
Sharp P.	"	30.17	54	89	w	2	o
Amoy	"	30.21	58	76	ne	1	b
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5a	30.18	61	93	c	4	o
Taichu	"	30.15	54			0	b
Tainan	"	30.13	57		n	4	b
Koshun	"	30.08	68		ne	4	o
P'dores	"	30.14	64		n	6	b
Canton	6a						
H'kong	"	30.17	62	76	e	3	b
Gap Rock	"	30.14			e	6	b
Macao	"	30.10	63	84	nne	4	b
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Holhow	"						
Phulien	7a						
Tourane	"						
C. St. J.	"						
Aparri	6	29.97	63	90	ne	4	r
Dagupan	"						
Manila	"	29.88	73	92	nne	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.86	79	87	ne	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.81	75	94	wnw	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.81	75	94	n	2	r
Surigao	"	29.79	73	96	sw	1	o
Guam	4.20	29.88	75		ne	2	b
Labuan	6	29.77	76	95	sw	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Dec 5, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, r passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day 5 p.m.	On date 8 a.m.	On date 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.12	30.17	30.09
Temperature	64	62	69
Humidity	70	76	64
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	5	3	2
Weather	c	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 4th 65
Lowest " " " 5th 62

H.K. Observatory, Dec. 5, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd Dec. to 9th Dec.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	3	0 58	4.4	m 6 27	1.4
		11 35	7.2	4 32	4.1
Tues.	4	1 46	4.5	m 7 14	1.7
		———	———	5 22	4.3
Wed.	5	m 0 27	6.7	m 8 4	1.9
		0 1	4.7	6 9	4.5
Thur.	6	m 1 4	6.2	m 8 55	2.2
		1 45	4.9	8 52	4.7
Fri.	7	m 1 8	5.5	m 9 43	2.6
		2 26	5.0	10 30	4.5
Sat.	8	m 2 14	5.1	m 10 31	2.8
		3 32	5.6	11 48	4.0
Sun.	9	m 3 16	4.7	m 11 32	3.0
		4 37	6.0		

m morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 4th Dec., 1917.

JACKIE SAUNDERS IN THE
7th & 8th Episodes of the
"GRIP OF EVIL."
"BUTTERFIELD." "BOHEMIA."

"Pathe's British Gazette."
"COAST FISH OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL."

Comedies:
"WIFFLES IN TROUBLE AGAIN."
"CAUGHT AT HIS OWN GAME."

THURSDAY 6 TH. NOV.
Special Engagement of Mdle Rigoletti
Famous eccentric Singer & Dancer from the
Folies Bergere of Paris.

FRIDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1917.
THE BIG MYSTERY SERIAL:
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE Students of the University invite you to their Bazaar and Entertainments next Thursday and Friday, December, 6th and 7th, at the University.

The Proceeds will be for The Metropolitan Flood Relief Fund.

Bazaar 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.
and 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.
on each day.

Exhibition of Laboratories
7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Concert and Play (in English)
Thursday, December 6th,
8 P.M. to 11 P.M.
"The Merchant of Venice"
(in Cantonese) on Friday, Dec. 7th at 8 P.M. to 11 P.M. in the Great Hall of the University.

Tickets of admission to the University in the Evening $1. each.

Millions of Chinese Families will starve this winter unless help is provided. The Students of the University invite you to assist them to raise funds for the victims of the Tientsin Floods by coming to the Bazaar and Entertainments, at the University on Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O. DE GUTTIERREZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October 1896 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect or such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed MR HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO Manager of our business at Hongkong and have authorised him to sign our Firm Name per procuration

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

CARVALHO & CO.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE."
$5.55 per case ex store.
"COMET,"
$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG
168 Des Vœux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN,
19 Des Vœux Road, West.

RUNAWAY TROOP TRAIN.

2 Soldiers Killed and 50 Injured in Yorkshire.

Two soldiers lost their lives and about 50 were injured, some seriously, in a camp railway accident in North Yorkshire recently. Another soldier, after surviving the accident, was killed by an engine.

The accident occurred on a military line connecting some camps with the North-Eastern Railway. About 5 a.m. 400 Scottish soldiers commenced to entrain at the camp station for Edinburgh. Ten carriages were alongside the platform, but there was no engine attached. The weight of the men set the carriages in motion down an incline, and they rapidly gathered speed until at one place they attained about 50 miles an hour. Not all the men had boarded the train, and some escaped by jumping from the carriages.

Going over a level crossing, the rear coach left the line, and at a sharp curve the leading coach became detached from the rest and continued its career at break-neck speed for another two miles, where it jumped the rails at a junction, knocked down a buffer-stop, and came to a stand on the ballast. The second coach, immediately it became detached from the leader, also left the line, toppled over a small embankment, and landed upside down in a field. Other carriages were telescoped or half-overturned.

The men who were unhurt or only slightly injured set to work to rescue their comrades, and other help soon arrived from neighbouring camps. For a time the cries of the injured could be heard mingling with the strains of a band at an agricultural show not far away. Those in the first carriage, which stopped two miles farther on, were uninjured, but Private Hugh Cameron, after alighting, was knocked down by a passing engine.

Dying Soldier's Joke.

Pte. Cameron when picked up was believed to have sustained a fractured spine, but he retained consciousness and, despite his serious condition, was quite cheerful. He jocularly remarked to one of his chums that he believed he had "bust his melodeon," and afterwards asked for a cigarette, which was given to him. He died within a few minutes of being admitted to hospital.

The two men killed in the smash were Lance-Corpl. Pepper and Pte. Green.

Service of Retired Officers.

A Royal Warrant published in the October Army Orders provides that the services of a retired officer recalled to service during a time of national emergency may be retained during the continuance of the emergency, although he may pass the age limit for recall during his employment.

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